Volume 164 No. 26

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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December 28 1953

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Industry Conferences Commerce Dept. Aim

In another major move to set up the Department of Commerce as the focal point of industry communication with the government, top planners in the agency last week disclosed plans for establishing a number of industry conferences to advise the secretary and other department officials on broadgauge policies and programs to benefit business, government and the general economy.

These "conferences," which is the name selected for the group instead of "councils" as first proposed several months ago, will differ from the present industry advisory committees largely in their make-up and functions. They will be composed of top-level industry men within the industry concerned, and membership will be opened to representatives of the trade associations and the trade press. The committees were largely "product" groups devoted to problems concerned with defense.

Initial Plans Detailed

Initial plans call for a chemical industry conference to be included within the group of new committees, but it is not certain at this time whether they will be carried through. An overall advisory committee for the chemicals and rubber industry was established by the department only recently and it held its first meeting December 14 (OPD, 12/21/53).

Norman Hathaway, director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, said that he plans to poll the members of this committee by letter in the next few weeks to get their opinions on whether they should continue as a "committee" or convert to a "conference" with its broader membership and purpose. He added that an analysis is being made of

—*Continued on page 51*

Oil Marketing Practices Now Under FTC Probe

An investigation of certain marketing practices of the major oil companies is being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission, it was disclosed last week in a letter to the National Oil Marketers Association.

Last March, Shell Oil Company agreed to discontinue certain exclusive dealing arrangements in the marketing of Shell fuel oil and kerosene. The inquiry by FTC is directed at determining whether other companies are carrying on the practices which had been prohibited in the Shell agreement.

Army Puts Off Opening Of Chlorine Plant Bids

The opening date for bids on the leasing of the army's chlorine plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., has been postponed until February 1 by the Army Engineers Corps. The bids were to have been opened December 18, but the opening was postponed when the Corps proposed a change in the specified requirements for chlorine and caustic soda for its phosphate development works at the site.

The new terms require the lessee, on ten days notice, to furnish up to fifty-five tons of chlorine and/or forty-five tons of caustic soda a day, or, on thirty days notice, furnish such quantities in excess as may be specified up to the entire capacity. The army stated that it does not expect the phosphate works to require more than fifty-five tons of chlorine or forty-five tons of caustic soda a day before January 1, 1955, and that it is unlikely that the requirements will increase after that date.

Interhandel Suit to Reacquire GAF Is Formally Dismissed

An order formally dismissing the suit of Interhandel, Swiss holding company seeking to regain control of the government-seized General Aniline & Film Corporation, was signed December 21 by federal Judge Bolitha J. Laws in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

It is expected that the case will be appealed through the higher courts to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final ruling. In contemplation of such moves, Judge Laws also granted Interhandel the right to move for either a dismissal or a stay if the government attempts to prosecute counter claims against the Swiss firm while the appeal is being made.

Judge Laws dismissed the suit of Interhandel to regain possession of the capital stock in General Aniline because Interhandel had failed to produce the documents of its banking affiliate which the government had insisted upon as proof of Interhandel's claims.

FDA Will Hold Hearings Jan. 19 On Decertification of Three Dyes

The Food and Drug Administration will hold a public hearing January 19 on delisting three colors from its list of certified coaltar dyes that for years have been used in foods, drugs and cosmetics. They are FD&C Red No. 32, FD&C Orange No. 1, and FD&C Orange No. 2.

The hearing is the first results of an investigation that has been underway for over a year to determine whether the colors approved by the agency are still considered "safe" for use in the light of present-day methods of animal testing and recent literature on chronic ailments. The two oranges and the red color on which the hearings will be held, have been found to be at least questionable from a public health standpoint.

FD&C Orange No. 1 is the most extensive used of all the certified coaltar colors. It has long enjoyed a big market in the candy and baking industries. FD&C Red No. 32 and FD&C Orange No. 2 are the colors mostly used to provide uniform coloring of oranges. The delisting of the colors would deny these uses to the colors or any other uses involving foods, drugs and cosmetics, unless the order growing out of the hearing so specifies.

Groupings According to Use

Under the regulations of the FDA, the certified colors or dyes are divided into three groupings:—FD&C colors being those dyes which may be used in and on foods, drugs and cosmetics, of which there are nineteen on the certified list; D&C colors being those which are certified for use only in drugs and cosmetics, of which there are more than sixty, and D&C external, being those which are certified for use only in drugs and cosmetics for external application, of which there are about twenty-five.

The investigations of the FDA are presently concerned only with the so-called "across the board" or first group of certified colors. Of these nineteen, the agency has had eleven under test and so far has found evidence sufficient to proceed against only orange 1 and 2 and red 32. FD&C yellows 3 and 4 also have been under suspicion, but not enough evidence has been developed to warrant any proposed action. These dyes are used chiefly in coloring oleomargarine and butter.

Two Questions Likely

There are two questions which are likely to be raised at the hearings. One is whether or not tolerances can be established which would permit continued use of the colors for present purposes, and the other is whether or not the colors can be limited to drug and cosmetic uses.

One of the arguments for a tolerance is that the health hazard from eating oranges treated with the certified dyes is so small that it is doubtful if there would ever be any harm under ordinary condi-

—*Continued on page 74*

ODM Orders Speedup In Stockpiling Activities

Stockpiling of twenty-nine items on the strategic and critical materials list was ordered stepped up last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization in a directive to the General Services Administration. At the same time, the agency announced that a special top-level committee of experts is being established to expand production of titanium.

The order to speed up the stockpiling program replaces a similar memorandum of July 21 relating to about half a dozen metals and minerals. In the new list, twenty-three of the items were found to be "substantially" below the goals that had been established, while for six others the goals were nearly reached. The "substantially" short items are:—

Aluminum, amosite, chrysotile, crocodolite, beryl, castor oil, refractory grade chromite, columbite, sisal cordage fibers, diamond bort, feathers and downs, battery and chemical-grade manganese, muscovite block and muscovite film mica, molybdenum, nickel, opium, platinum, selenium, silk and tantalite.

Materials for which stockpiles are nearly filled, but included in the latest buying order, are:—Metal grade chromite, cobalt, metal grade manganese, mercury, rubber and zinc.

ODM director Arthur Flemming instructed GSA to fill the stockpiles of the above materials "in the shortest possible period of time" but without creating undue

—*Continued on page 39*

Benzene Consumption in '52 Showed Decline of 6 Percent

A 6 percent drop in United States consumption of commercial benzene occurred in 1952 from the peak year of 1951, the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration announced yesterday. The study also indicated small decreases were general among a number of end products in which benzene is used.

The benzene report is the first of a series of reports on distribution patterns of various basic industrial chemicals which are to be issued by the division. The reports are to be made available periodically as a service to business approved by the chemical industry advisory committee at its meeting with Department of Commerce officials December 14.

The division said that from 1950 to 1951, usage of benzene increased 45 percent, reflecting greater demand because of the Korean emergency. This increase was reflected in a gain of 156 percent in imports in 1951 over those of the preceding year. At the end of 1952 annual capacity to produce benzene amounted to 259,000,000 gallons, or 20 percent over the capacity on January 1, 1951.

RFC Post Is Resigned By Morton E. Yohalem

The resignation of Morton E. Yohalem from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation post of special deputy for rubber facilities disposal, as of the end of the year, has been announced by Kenton R. Cravens, Reconstruction Finance Corporation Administrator. Mr. Yohalem intends to enter private practice of law in Washington.

Mr. Yohalem joined RFC in June, 1952, to develop recommendations for legislation authorizing disposal of the government synthetic rubber facilities to private industry. Prior to his post with the RFC, Mr. Yohalem served in various capacities at the Securities and Exchange Commission. From 1947 to May, 1952, he was director of that agency's public utilities division.

Drug Industry to Air Views On WHO Standards Practice

The concern of the drug industry over the procedures employed by the World Health Organization in adopting standards for drugs for the International Pharmacopoeia will be expressed to the government by a delegation from the industry at a conference January 5.

The meeting will be held with Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele, who is the American delegate to WHO and State Department officials, by representatives by the law committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and the contact committee.

At recent meetings of the two associations, the workings of WHO in the drafting of the International Pharmacopoeia have been among the important topics of consideration, and resolutions have been adopted urging that the proceedings be revised to conform to the proceedings followed in the selection of non-proprietary drugs for international usage.

The industry is particularly concerned that it be given an opportunity to review the proposed IP standards before they are finally adopted to be sure they are in harmony with those in the United States.

Chemists Fees Going Up

Fees to be charged by federal chemists for reviewing the rating of cottonseed will be increased from $6 to $9 beginning January 18 under an order issued last week by the Department of Agriculture.

Rhode Island Seeking High Court Permission to File Tidelands Suit

Rhode Island last week petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States to grant it the right to file suit against Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California as well as certain federal officials over the tidelands issue. The suit was similar to one that was filed a month ago by Alabama against the same four states and officials.

The petition was directed at two points in the controversy growing out of the tidelands law enacted last session—the right of Texas, Florida and Louisiana to claim jurisdiction over submerged lands extending nine miles into the gulf and the right of the federal officials to distribute $65,000,000 of impounded royalties from oil production on the tidelands to three of the four defendant states.

Government officials named as defendants are Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey; Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay; Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, and Ivy Baker Priest, Treasurer of the United States, who are administrators of the impounded royalties which will go to Texas, Louisiana and California if the law is declared valid.

International Complications Seen

Rhode Island expressed concern that a ruling upholding the claims of the Gulf States to land extending seaward for nine miles instead of the traditional three, might lead to international complications that would affect the citizens of Rhode Island. The petition noted that Rhode Island fishermen sail the New England waters and also fished the waters of the Grand Banks. Under the nine mile doctrine promulgated by the three Gulf states, the petition said, Canada might feel free to claim jurisdiction to a nine mile limit and thus bar Rhode Island fishermen from the Grand Banks.

In moving to challenge the new law, Rhode Island is aligned with Alabama. That state had previously filed a request to sue the four states claiming its authority was made inferior through special rights claimed by Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and California under the tidelands law. Alabama claimed, as now has Rhode Island, that the state and its citizens would lose their equitable interests in the impounded funds and in the marginal lands, and their revenues that should be derived by all the states in the union.

Paramount Rights Rulings Cited

The Rhode Island brief pointed out that the supreme court in 1947, and again in 1950, ruled that the submerged lands were subject to the paramount rights of the federal government. In reply briefs to the Alabama petition, the defendant states have contended that one state cannot sue another on behalf of a part of its citizens. The Attorney General's reply brief on behalf of the defendant federal officials noted that Alabama has rested its claim that the federal government was trustee of the tidelands on law. The brief stated that no law or statute can be found as a basis for this claim.

Mediterranean Olive Oil Output Boost Predicted

Mediterranean Basin olive oil production from the 1953 olive crop is expected to be up 50 percent from 1952, according to the first forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Preliminary estimates indicate a total output of 1,148,000 short tons compared with 751,200 tons from the 1952 olive crop and a record high of 1,606,700 tons from the 1951 crop. These estimates represent the total oil pressed including allowances made for consumption by growers in countries reporting only commercial production.

Considerable expansion from 1952 was to be expected, as this is the year of high output in the two-year cycle normally characteristic of olive production. Moreover, weather conditions on the whole were more favorable than in 1952. An outstanding exception, however, is Spain where drought throughout the summer and early fall held down the expected upswing. Insect damage appears to have been less than last year, although Italy reports that somewhat heavy fly infestation in the entire southern area of the country has reduced the quantity of olives and the yield of oil.

Gains Everywhere But Turkey

Increased olive oil production is foreseen in all Mediterranean countries this season except Turkey. Percentage-wise, the greatest expansion is expected in Greece, Portugal and Tunisia where record or near-record crops are in prospect. Tonnage-wise, the largest volume of increase likely will occur in Greece, Portugal, Italy, Tunisia and Spain in that order of importance. Normally, Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal account for 80 percent of the total Mediterranean production. In the record year of 1951, these four countries were the origin of almost 90 percent of the total.

Spain expects an oil outturn of around 300,000 tons, a volume somewhat higher than the 250,000 tons from the 1952 crop but far below the record 770,000 tons from the 1951 crop. The size of the olive harvest is disappointing as a large crop normally is expected to follow a low output. Extensive drought, however, prevented normal growth. The dry weather, on the other hand, reduced damage from insect pests, with the result that the quality of

—Continued on page 74

BDSA Appoints Smith Assistant Administrator

Harry L. Smith, jr., sales executive of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed assistant administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration. Mr. Smith succeeds H. J. Wallace who, after more than six months' service, first as director of the iron and steel division and for the past three months as assistant administrator, is returning to his post as vice-president in charge of sales of National Tube Division of U. S. Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh.

For the past three months, Mr. Smith has been director of the aluminum division of BDSA. In his new post as assistant administrator, he will be responsible to the administrator for the programs of BDSA's iron and steel division, aluminum and magnesium division, copper division and miscellaneous metals and minerals division.

Pfizer Makes Brunings, Weber Research Heads

Promotions of Dr. Karl J. Brunings and Dr. Ernest M. Weber to the posts of director of chemical research and development and director of biochemical research and development at Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., have been announced by Jasper H. Kane, vice-president. Both scientists previously held the title of associate director in their respective departments.

Dr. Brunings came to Pfizer as a research chemist in 1948 from Johns Hopkins University where he was an associate professor.

Dr. Weber joined Pfizer in 1942 as a biochemist and collaborated in research on penicillin, riboflavin and streptomycin fermentation.

MCA Moving in Washington

The Manufacturing Chemists Association is moving its Washington, D. C., headquarters from the Woodward Building, where it has been located for many years, to a new building at 1625 Eye street, N. W. The association expects to be settled in its new quarters this week.

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Powell Selects Zipse As Domestic Sales Mgr.

Robert J. Zipse has joined the John Powell & Company Division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, as domestic sales manager and R. H. Hodgson has joined the organization as his assistant, it was announced last week by D. Alfred Weed, division vice president in charge of sales. Both men previously held similar positions with Geigy Chemical Company, New York.

DuPont Elects Davis

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., last week elected Thomas C. Davis a director, vice-president and member of the executive committee. The action increases the company's board to thirty members and its executive committee to ten. Mr. Davis, with the company since 1934, had been treasurer since 1948. R. Russell Pippin, first assistant treasurer, was named to succeed him as treasurer.

GSA Sets Forth Functions Of Business, Technical Units

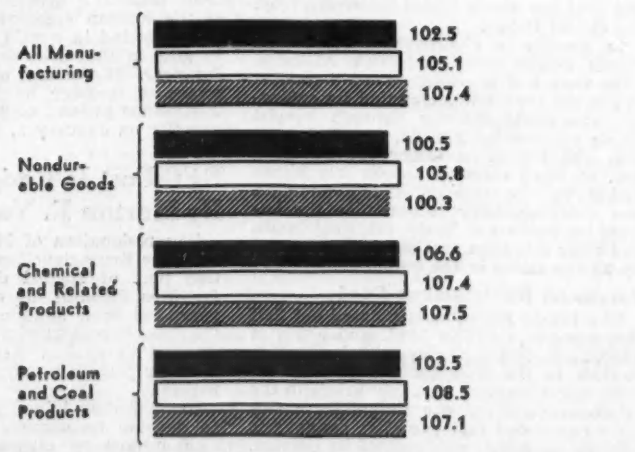
The functions of business advisory and technical committees asisting the General Services Administration in the drafting of specifications and standards used in government procurement operations were officially outlined in a regulation issued December 21 by Edmund F. Mansure, head of GSA.

Under certain conditions set out in the regulation, Mr. Mansure said, technical specialists from technical societies and trade associations may be invited to furnish the govenrment with their specialized knowledge and the benefit of their experience on specific projects related to federal procurement matters.

The principal difference between business advisory committees and technical committees is that the latter do not examine policy matters but are concerned only with developing engineering and other technical data used in the writing of purchase specifications and standards.

Business in September 1953

100=Same Month in 1952



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Price Index Declines

Reversing the trend of recent weeks, the overall OPD price index declined 0.56 point to reach 106.92. Downward price changes in the oils, fats and waxes market were noted for oleo stearine, corn oil and olive oil. Advances in this group were made in copra, greases, lard, tallow and carnauba wax, together with coconut, cottonseed and soybean oils. The feature of this market was the strength shown in soybean meal. Citronellal and citronellol moved up in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals group, along with geraniol and artificial sassafras oil. The only reduction in this market was made by sweet fennel oil.

The heavy chemicals group witnessed no advances. Sodium antimoniate was lowered, as well as tin chloride, tin crystals and other tin salts. Industrial naphthalene was reduced among the coal chemicals group. The agricultural chemicals market featured and advance in BHC. This was the only change in this section. There were no changes among petroleum derivatives.

Albumen egg flake, which was lowered, was the only change in the textiles and leather chemicals group. Cocoa butter rose in the drugs and fine chemicals group, while all other materials in this market were unchanged. The protective coatings materials market witnessed advances in several grades of shellac and a reduction in antimony oxide. All varieties of cassias were advanced in the botanicals drugs group, as were cinnamon, Zanzibar clove, red Turkish pepper, Jamaican pimento and Salvadorian sesame. Declines in this market were made by Mexican anise. Argentine fennel, Dutch, Polish and Turkish poppy seeds. Black Malabar pepper was slightly weaker.

Except for twenty-five changes in botanicals listed on page 59, price changes during the past week were as follows (the number in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

BHC, tech., .0015c. per gamma unit (40).
Casein, Argentine, 1½c. per lb. (64).
Citronellal, 25c. per lb. (61).
Citronellol, 10c. per lb. (61).
Cocoa butter, 13c. per lb. (49).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (68).
Geraniol, extra, 50c. per lb. (61).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (68).
Lard, 1¼c. per lb. (68).
Oil, almond, sweet, USP, 1c. per lb. (61).
Caraway, 45c. per lb. (61).
Coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (68).
Cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb. (68).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Sassafras, art., 3c. per lb. (61).
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (68).
ref., ⅝c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon No. 1, 1c. per lb. (64).
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (68).
Tallow, ⅜c. per lb. (68).
Wax, carnauba, No. 1, yellow, 1c. per lb. (68).

Prices Reduced

Acid, linseed, 2 5c. per lb. (68).
Albumen, egg, flake, 2c. per lb. (47).
Antimony oxide, 1½c. per lb. (64).
Naphthalene, indust., ref., dom., 1c. per lb. (44)
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (68).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (68).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Fennel, sweet, USP, 30c. per lb. (61).
Linseed, 2 5c. per lb. (68).
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (68).
Olive, 10c. per gallon (68).
Sodium antimoniate, 1c. per lb. (34).
Tin chloride, .06c. per lb. (34).
Crystals, .05c. per lb.
Metal, 1c. per lb.
Sulphate, .06c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, .04c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 24, 1953	Dec. 18, 1953	Dec. 26, 1952
106.92	107.48	108.77

Hercules Names J.O. Small Ass't Synthetics Sales Head

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., last week appointed J. O. Small assistant director of sales of the synthetics department. Other new assignments in Wilmington are:—

J. G. Little, who has been manager of the department's Chicago, sales district, will become sales manager in charge of products for paint, varnish, lacquer, floor coverings, food, drug and cosmetics; E. Osburn will become sales manager in charge of products for adhesives, printing inks, textiles, plastics and the petroleum industry, and R. M. Miller will become technical sales-service supervisor.

Mr. Small's new duties will primarily be sales administration and promotion. G. Oswald continues as assistant director of sales with responsibilities primarily related to technical aspects of sales.

ASTM Will Feature Symposiums Feb. 1-5

The American Society for Testing Materials has announced that the technical features of its committee week, to be held February 1 through 5, at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., will be two symposiums—one on color of transparent media and the other on design of experiments.

Comprising a number of papers by leading technical men in this field, the symposium of color of transparent media, sponsored by ASTM committee E-12 on appearance, will be held in two sessions, morning and afternoon, on February 3. The symposium on design of experiments, sponsored by committee E-11 on quality control, scheduled for the evening of February 2, will consist of papers by three authorities in the field of statistical application.

At the symposium on color of transparent media, four papers will be presented during the morning session:—"Color in Petroleum Products;" "A Color Space for Color Grading Purposes;" "Color Problems in Glass Products," and "Color in the Brewing Industry." The papers to be presented during the afternoon session will be:—"Color Problems in Sugar Clarifinate;" "Color Grading of Agricultural Products," and "Color Problems in Transparent Surface Coatings."

Design of Experiments Papers

The symposiumon designs of experiments will include the following papers:—"The Purpose of Experimental Design;" "An Engineering Application of Experimental Design;" and "Design of Experiments and Physical Sciences."

Throughout the week forty main technical committees and their subcommittees will meet, resulting in over 400 separate meeting periods. The following committess are scheduled:—

A-3 on cast iron, A-5 on corrosion of iron and steel, A-7 on malleable iron castings, A-10 on iron-chromium, iron-chromium-nickel and related alloys, B-1 on wires for electrical conductors, B-2 on non-fer-

—Continued on page 74

Chemical Enterprises Files Stock Offering Registration

Chemical Enterprises, Inc., New York, filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission December 18 seeking registration of 350,000 shares of common stock, 25 cents par value, to be offered for public sale "as a speculation" through an underwriting group headed by Lee Higginson Corporation.

Of the net proceeds of the financing, $150,000 is to be applied to the repayment of a short-term bank loan of like amount incurred at the time of the purchase by the company of the 5 percent class B convertible preferred stock of Southeastern Liquid Fertilizer Company; and an aggregate of $1,018,543, together with 25,000 shares of common stock of the company not included in the present offering, will

—Continued on page 55

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, December 27, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Industrial activity at the year end shows more of a normal seasonal pattern. Business held at November levels through the first half of December, but has since shown indications of sharp declines in new orders, accompanied by further production cutbacks, continuing the narrow gap between falling order books and production that was reported last month. Prices are leveling out, with no real show of strength. Inventories are down again, and in better balance; in fact, some have reached bottom. Employment is lower, much of it attributed to the normal, seasonal decline. Buying policy remains within the short range of sixty days and under.

Taking a look at 1954, purchasing executives seem to have more optimism in the outlook than they have expressed in several months. By a little more than two to one, their estimates are for industrial production and orders to halt the gradual decline and even strengthen somewhat beginning in the first quarter and going through most of the second quarter. No sharp upswing is indicated, but the predominant opinion is that business will be fairly good for the period, although below 1953. The approximately one-third seeing a continuance of the decline consider there are further adjustments to be made, but with no depression in sight. As to prices, the large majority view is that more weakness will develop as the fight for orders steps up already sharp competition in a buyers' market.

Plans for 1954 capital expenditures are optimistic. Thirty-six percent forecast substantially higher commitments for the year. Twenty-eight percent expect to spend the same amount as in 1953. The general comment of the thirty-six percent budgeting lower than 1953 is that capital goods projects started in 1952 and 1953 are now complete or nearing completion. A few report waiting for more definite business trends to develop before making set plans. Again this year, as in the 1953 forecast, the majority of planned capital expenditures is for modernization of facilities rather than capacity expansion.

Commodity Prices

The industrial commodity price structure shows no more strength than in the past three months—slightly on the weak side. Price testing is increasing, with many more quotations open, indicating a stronger trend to negotiation of price and terms. Concessions have been small, but forward commitments are limited, as purchasing agents expect further weakness.

Inventories

Production and maintenance inventories of purchased materials are sharply down this month, accentuating the trend of the past several months. Part of this is the normal stock reduction for end-of-year inventories. Turnover rates are higher; items are in better balance with each other and with production schedules. Some report inventory liquidation goals have been reached. Overall, industry appears to be in a healthy position regarding unworked material inventories.

Employment

Further pay roll reductions due to layoffs and lower working hours are reported in December. Holiday speed-up is over and industrial employment is reacting to the

—Continued on page 73

Cyanamid Effects Sweeping Changes in Managerial Setup

K. C. Towe, president of American Cyanamid Company, New York, last week announced that several changes had been made in the managerial organization of the company, effective January 1.

Kenneth H. Klipstein has been appointed general manager of Cyanamid's newly created research division. This division will be responsible for the operation of the Stamford (Conn.) research laboratories under the direction of Dr. J. T. Thurston. It will also supervise other research and development programs which are not the direct responsibility of operating divisions, and will coordinate these programs with related activities of the operating divisions.

Organics Division Created

A new division known as the organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company has been organized. L. C. Duncan has been named general manager of this division and V. E. Atkins, assistant general manager. The organic chemicals division will merge and consolidate the activities of the petrochemicals division with those of the Calco Chemical Division.

Another change has created the fine chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company with A. B. Clow as general manager and A. R. Loosli, assistant general manager. This division will operate the Princeton, N. J., plant (recently purchased from Heyden Chemical Company) and will handle domestic sales of bulk antibiotics, bulk pharmaceuticals (including those heretofore produced and sold by the Calco Chemical Division), and the animal feed products formerly handled by the Lederle Laboratories Division.

The new pigments division will be responsible for the production and sale of titanium dioxide and other pigments formerly handled by the Calco Chemical Division. J. Allegaert has been named general manager and A. B. Hettrick, assistant general manager, of this division.

Roles of Moody, Swain Told

In making the announcement, Mr. Towe pointed out that these changes make it possible for S. C. Moody, vice-president, and Dr. R. C. Swain, vice-president, to devote all their time o general staff matters and to assist in the determination of company policy. Mr. Towe said that these changes were made to keep the organization in line with the continued growth of the company and to streamline management operations.

Essential Oils Feeling Changes in S. America

Essential oil production by underprivileged and underdeveloped countries appears to be rapidly coming to an end, according to Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and technical director of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, who recently returned from a survey of Latin American essential oil production.

This is especially true throughout South America where the costs of labor and the standards of living are on an upward trend which, he said, will be reflected inevitably in higher-priced oils. One is made increasingly aware of the fact that when visiting South America, he added, that the industry is comprised of two parts—the technical phase which includes distillation, manufacturing, etc., and the agricultural, which, Dr. Guenther said, has often been neglected.

Details Production Requirements

The mere fact that a country like Brazil, for example, offers a great variety of favorable climate and soil conditions does not mean necessarily that essential oils can be produced there advantageously, according to Dr. Guenther. The reason is quite simple:—other crops—coffee, rice, foodstuffs—offer far greater profits to the growers who, today, can be persuaded to produce essential oils only if long range contracts can be made at favorable prices. At present, essential oil production is too risky, with too many price fluctuations to make it of interest to the growers. Furthermore, much "know-how" must be acquired before they can produce successfully and this means years of learning and gaining experience and, not infrequently, considerable loss of money invested, the Fritzsche executive said.

Dr. Guenther remarked that these conditions point ultimately to long-range price increases, with the situation regarding Guatemalan citronella and lemongrass offering an example. This industry is in a bad position because of low-priced offerings from Asia—prices are actually below their cost of production. Citronella oil is still coming from Formosa, but should political difficulties develop, users might again have to look to Guatemala for their supplies. Another oil, patchouli, would be adversely affected should trouble develop in Sumatra. Production of this oil is now being started in Brazil, not with coolie labor as is the Sumatran oil, but under advanced conditions of agriculture and labor, Dr. Guenther pointed out.

The cheaper interior lands of South America might attract future essential oil development, but in such regions labor presents a serious problem. To the aver-

—Continued on page 63

Chlorine, Caustic Soda Coming From New Plant

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced the start-up of chlorine-caustic soda production at its new Moundsville, W. Va., plant, and has advised customers of details about shipments, products and containers.

Shipments will be made on and after January 1, from the Perkins, W. Va. (Marshall County), station. Liquid caustic soda (50 percent NaOH) will be available in both regular and rayon grades. No dry forms of caustic soda are presently planned although the company does plan production of 70-74 percent liquid in the near future. When the 70 percent caustic is available announcement will be made, Solvay said.

Liquid chlorine will be available only in standard single unit tankcars of 16-, 30- and 55-ton capacity. Ton containers or small cylinders will not be loaded at this plant.

DuPont. Co. Antitrust Suit Ends Oral Argument Phase

Oral arguments on the government's antitrust suit against the duPont industrial empire ended December 21 when Judge Walter J. LaBuy of the US District Court for Chicago took the case under advisement. Judge LaBuy gave no inkling of when he would issue his decision in the case, in which the government seeks to divest E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. of its alleged control of General Motors Corporation and United States Rubber Company.

Before Judge LaBuy issues a decision, however, four documents will be filed with the court. The government will file its findings of legal facts on January 9 and

—Continued on page 52

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Economists in the Commerce department are far from pessimistic about the business outlook. While conditions next year might not be quite as good as this year, they say, they might very well add up to the second best year in history. Inventories have been on the downgrade since the beginning of the third quarter, and the economists expect them to be back to normal at the beginning of the year.

A thumb-nail sketch of some of the important business factors reviewed by the experts follows:—

Expenditures for plant and equipment continues large. The rate of investment in plant and equipment in the third quarter exceeded both the first half of this year and earlier expectations. Business expects investment outlays in the current quarter and the opening quarter of next year to continue at a high rate though somewhat below the third quarter of 1953.

Construction showed less than the usual seasonal decline from October to November; on a seasonally adjusted basis November private construction was the highest since June. Most major classes of both public and private construction have been exceptionally active for this time of year with commercial building recording a rise to a new high.

Personal income in October was unchanged from September except for a non-recurrent veterans' insurance dividend payment. Wage and salary receipts were unchanged on a seasonally adjusted basis, as a continued reduction in factory payrolls was offset by larger disbursements in trade and construction.

Retail sales in November, according to preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates, aggregated $14,3000,000, as compared to $14,200,000 in October and a $14,000,000 rate during the third quarter. All major groups rose or were unchanged except automotive sales which declined somewhat.

Factory employment continued to recede in October and November as a result of production cutbacks. On a seasonally adjusted basis, November employment was below early summer by about 700,000 or about 4 percent. Durable goods manufacturers had curtailed employment more than those making nondurables. Reduced production schedules have also affected the length of the factory work week, primarily through a reduction in overtime.

PHS Detail Work Rerouted

A lot of the detail work relating to the Public Health Service is to be performed in the future by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare instead of President Eisenhower as a result of an execu-

—Continued on page 54

Schenley Labs President

R. Blayne McCurry has been named president and a director of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York. As president of the laboratories, he succeeds Arthur C. Emelin, who has resigned to accept a post with Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. McCurry, who will take over his new duties on January 4, was previously in charge of creative advertising and public relations for Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. He has been in the pharmaceutical business since 1947.

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for your
Production Calendar
1954

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1 4-Vinyl-pyridine	2 Pyridine
3 3-Methyl-pentyn-3-ol	4 2-Methyl-butyn-2-ol	5 2,6-Lutidine	6 Isonicotinic Acid	7 2-Amino-pyridine	8 4-Picoline	9 Nicotin-amide (U.S.P.)
10 2-Propanol-pyridine	11 2-Bromo-pyridine	12 2-Methyl-naphtha-lene	13 4-Benzyl-pyridine	14 2-Vinyl-pyridine	15 4-n-Amyl-pyridine	16 2-Benzyl-pyridine
17 2-(5-Nonyl)-pyridine	18 2-n-Amyl-pyridine	19 4-Propanol-pyridine	20 2,4,6-Collidine	21 2,6-Diamino-pyridine	22 2,2'-Dipyridyl-amine	23 Quinoline
24 1-Methyl-naphtha-lene 31	25 Diphenyl-ene Oxide	26 Naphtha-lene	27 3,5-Dimethyl-phenol	28 2-Amino-4-methyl-pyridine	29 Carbazole	30 Methyl Isa-nico-tinate

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Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, June 28-30.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 12-15, 1954.

American Management Association, annual marketing conference, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 27-29; personnel conference, Palmer House, Chicago, February 15-17; national packaging exposition, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 5-8.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., February 1-5.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 1.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Seattle, Wash., May 23-28.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-28.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27; annual meeting, symposium, October 26.

Antitrust Law Section, New York State Bar Association, dinner meeting, University Club, New York, January 27; symposium, meeting hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, January 28.

Basic Materials Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, May 17-20.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Toronto and Montreal, February 25-26; annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-25; annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 5-7, 1954.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, January 27.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, winter meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 19; annual open meeting, Statler hotel New York, March 17-18.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 4.

Eastern Pest Control Operators Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 4-6.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, mid-year meeting, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-27; annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs; W. Va., September 19-22.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5-7.

Industrial Research Institute, award dinner, San Francisco, April 22.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11.

Packaging Institute, forum, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1-5.

Plant Maintenance and Engineering Conference, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, January 25-27.

Plant Maintenance and Engineering Show, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, January 25-28.

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

Purdue Pest Control Operators Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., January 25-29.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal presentation dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 15.

Southern Industrial Wastes Conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 21-23.

Southern Pest Control Operators Conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., February 1-3.

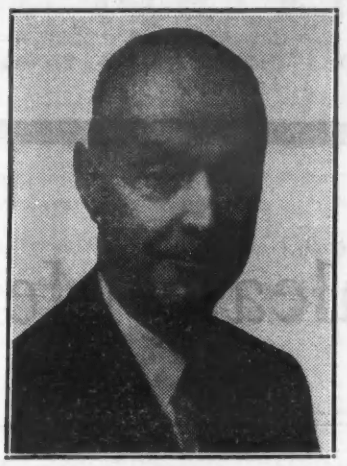
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11-13.

Vitro Merger, Revamping Sanctioned by Stockholders

Shareholders of Vitro Manufacturing Company last week ratified a plan of merger and reorganization. The parent corporation and its two subsidiaries, Vitro Corporation of America and Vitro Chemical Company, will merge into one corporation. To be known as Vitro Corporation of America, the merged corporation will have offices in New York, will include five divisions of operating units and will retain the same capital structure, directors and officers.

The resulting divisions of the corporation will be Vitro Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., makers of ceramic colors and chemical products; Vitro Uranium Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, processors of uranium ore; Canonsburg Rare Metals Company, Canonsburg, Pa., engaged in the refining and recovery of metals; Vitro Laboratories, Silver Spring, Md. and West Orange, N. J., engaged in research and development, and Vitro Engineering Division, New York, N. Y., providing engineering, design and construction management services.

Hoffmann-La Roche Executives



Dr. John A. Aeschlimann (left) has been appointed vice-president in charge of chemical research of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus has been named vice-president in charge of clinical research. Dr. Aeschlimann, who joined Hoffmann-La Roche in 1927, lists among his early accomplishments the synthesis of "Prostigmin," widely used cholinergic agent. He later studied solubilizers, disinfectants, analgesics, antimalarials and vitamin E. In 1946, Dr. Aeschlimann was named director of chemical research of Hoffmann-La Roche. Dr. Sevringhaus was chairman of the department of medicine of at the University of Minnesota School of Medicine before joining Hoffmann-La Roche in 1946 as director of clinical research.

Jersey Standard Elects Chairman and President

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, last week elected Eugene Holman chairman of the board of directors and M. J. Rathbone president and vice-president of the executive committee, effective January 1. Mr. Holman, who remains chief executive officer of the company, and chairman of the executive committee, has been president since 1944. Mr. Rathbone has been a director since 1949.

Jersey Standard has also elected Chester Smith, a vice-president and director, to the executive committee, and Lloyd W. Elliott, a director, as vice-president to succeed Orville Harden, who is retiring January 1 after forty-three years' service. In addition, Peter T. Lamont and Howard W. Page have been added to the company's board, effective January 1.

Mr. Holman as board chairman succeeds Frank W. Abrams, who recently announced he will retire on January 1 (OPD, 12/21/53). The new Jersey chairman joined Humble Oil & Refining Company, an affiliated company, in 1919 and later served as president and director of Creole Petroleum Corporation and Lago Petroleum Corporation, Venezuelan affiliates of Jersey Standard.

Named a director of Jersey in 1940, Mr. Holman was elected a vice-president in 1942, and subsequently became a member of the executive committee. He took over the presidency of the company in 1944, and in 1946 became chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Rathbone joined the Jersey organization thirty-two years ago as an engineer at the Baton Rouge refinery of Standard Oil Company of Louisiana. He rose to general superintendent of that plant and later became president of Louisiana Standard. In 1944, when that company was merged with Esso Standard Oil Company, he came to New York as president of Esso Standard, a post he held until he moved to the parent company as a director in 1949.

Mr. Smith was elected to the Jersey board in 1944 and became a vice-president two years later. Mr. Elliott was president of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company when he was elected to the Jersey Standard board in 1951. Mr. Lamont, with the Jersey organization since 1922, has been the company's overall marketing coordinator for four years. Mr. Page, a Jersey employee for twenty-four years, has been executive assistant to the president since 1947.

Goodrich Chemical Position Goes to Anton Vittone, Jr.

Anton Vittone, jr., has been appointed plant manager of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company's Avon Lake, Ohio, experimental station. It has been announced by Harry B. Warner, vice president-technical.

Replacing Mr. Warner, who was recently named vice-president, Mr. Vittone goes to Avon Lake from the Institute, W. Va., man-made rubber plant where he was plant manager. The Institute plant, operated for the government by Goodrich Chemical, is currently being put in standby condition by the company.

Management Assn. Schedules Personnel, Packaging Events

The American Management Association has scheduled a personnel conference for February 15 through 17 at the Palmer House, Chicago, and its twenty-third national packaging exposition for April 5 through 8 in Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

The personnel conference will spotlight major isues in labor relations, personnel administration and human relations. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett of Utah will open the conference February 15 with a discussion of clashing interests in human relations and how causes of labor-management conflict can be analyzed and eliminated. Sumner H. Slichter, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., will present a comprehensive analysis of the pros and cons of a guaranteed annual wage.

Top federal policymakers will outline the government's role in labor relations, with special attention to possible changes in the Taft-Hartley act. Participants in this panel discussion will be Guy Farmer, chairman, National Labor Relations Board; Harrison C. Hobart, asistant Secretary of Labor, and Whitley P. McCoy, director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Charles M. Brooks, chief labor attorney, Texas Company, New York, and William A. Kissock, vice-president in charge of industrial relations, Hotpoint Company, Chicago, will be among a panel group which will take up collective bargaining tactics.

Methods of handling people, including participation technics, wage and salary administration and application of attitude surveys will be the subjects of the several panel discussions planned. Speakers will include Dr. Weston LaBarre, associate professor of anthropology, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Dr. William C. Menninger, secretary, Menninger Foundation, and Edward T. Loomis, director of industrial

—Continued on page 60

Scientific Theories Meeting Will Open Today in Boston

The National Science Foundation will sponsor jointly with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences a conference on validation of scientific theories to be held in Boston, today through Wednesday, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

About twenty-five leaders in various fields of natural science, social science, philosophy of science, and history of science will discuss basic philosophic ideas which are common to their respective areas of interest. Sessions will be devoted to such topics as science as a social phenomenon, the relationship of organisms to the machine, interpretations and misinterpretations of operationalism, and psychoanalysis and scientific methods.

Materials Exposition in May

The second Basic Materials Exposition will be held at the International Amphitheatre, Chicago, May 17 through 20.

Antitrust Law Parleys Are Set Next Month

Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has announced the programs for two events to be sponsored by the New York State Bar Association's section on antitrust law. The first will be a dinner meeting, to be held at the University Club, New York, on January 27, and the second will be a symposium, to be held the following day in the meeting hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

At the dinner meeting the topic to be discussed will be "Improvement of Federal Antitrust Laws." The speakers will be Thurlow M. Gordon, of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry & Reindel; Goldthwaite H. Dorr, of Dorr, Hand & Dawson and chairman of the Sherman act committee of the section, and Harold R. Medina, Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second District.

Brownell Guest of Honor

Invited as guests of honor are:—Herbert Brownell, jr., Attorney General of the United States; Edward F. Howrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Chauncey W. Reed, chairman of the house committee on the judiciary; Stanley N. Barnes, assistant Attorney General, head of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice and co-chairman of the attorney general's national committee to study the antitrust laws, and Prof. S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, of the University of Michigan Law School and co-chairman of the attorney general's national committee to study the antitrust laws.

The meeting on January 28 will be broadcast over radio station WNYC and will be published for nationwide dissemination to the bench, bar, law schools and the general public. The theme of the meeting will be "Significance and Progress and Improvement of the Federal Antitrust Laws."

Morning Session Speakers

At a morning session the speakers and their topics will be:—Mr. Brownell, "Economic Liberty Under the Antitrust Laws"; Mr. Howrey, "Federal Trade Commission and the Administrative Process"; Mr. Reed, House Consideration of Antitrust Legislation"; Mr. Barnes, "Theory and Practices of Antitrust Administration," and Prof. Oppenheim, "Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws: Program and Progress."

The theme of the afternoon session will be the Robinson-Patman and the fair trade acts. The following papers will be presented:—"Discrimination in Prices," by Parker McCollester, of Lord, Day & Lord; "Discrimination in Practices," by Cyrus Austin, of Appell, Austin & Gay; "Justification for Discrimination," by Abe Fortas, of Arnold, Fortas & Porter, and "Resale Price Maintenance," by Thomas Kiernan, of White & Case.

N.J. Fair Trade Act Ruled Having Interstate Application

The New Jersey Supreme Court last week ruled that the state's fair trade act covers products sold in interstate as well as intrastate commerce. Minimum price pacts between producers and retailers are operative not only on intrastate goods but also on products brought into the state, the court held.

Under the state act, one retailer's agreement with a manufacturer not to sell his product below a stipulated price binds all other New Jersey retailers to observe that minimum. The question before the court was whether a non-signer of a fair trade pact was protected from its enforcement in New Jersey by a congressional act regulating interstate commerce.

The court decided unanimously that the federal McGuire act, passed by congress in 1952, clearly authorized operation of New Jersey fair trade law upon interstate commerce. The case involved General Electro Company, a New York state corporation, and Packard Bamberger & Co., a Hackensack department store. GE secured a superior court injunction barring the Hackensack store from selling GE's appliances at prices below those fixed with other New Jersey retailers. Packard Bamberger appealed from the injunction order, and the case was taken over by the state supreme court.

NARD '54 Parley in Houston

National Association of Retail Druggists will hold its fifty-sixth annual convention October 10 to 14 in Houston, Tex. The business sessions and the drug show will be held in Houston's Coliseum.

Pyrilamine Maleate Merck

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PYRILAMINE MALEATE MERCK is an exceptionally effective antihistamine with an unusually high index of safety. It is suitable for many types of formulations: tablets, cough syrups, creams, lotions, ointments, ophthalmic and nasal solutions, and injectables.

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Analgesics	Citrates	Sulfonamides
Antibiotics	Ephedrines	Theobromine
Bismuth Salts	Iodides	Theophyllines
Bromides	Magnesium Salts	Vitamins
Caffeine	Quinines	Zinc Salts
	Salicylates	

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, December 24 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

acia (see Gum arabic)
enaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb 40 —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. 41 .50
etaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .1250 .1435
l.c.l. frt equald lb 1350 1535
tanks frt. equald lb 1050 1300
etaldol (see Aldol)
etanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb 29 —
ton lots lb. .30 — —
smaller lots lb. .30½ — —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb 80 — —
smaller lots lb 81 .86
etic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .15½ — —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .17 — —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .14 — —
etoacetanilide 6b dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .75 — —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 — —
etoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.27 — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.28 — —
etoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb 78 — —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 79 — —
etone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .10½ — —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ — —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ — —
Methyl (see M)
etonitrile dms. c.l. works lb 45 — —
l.c.l. works lb 47 — —
etophenetidin USP bbls. works frt equald lb 1.15 - 1.17
etophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.35
ech dms c.l works lb 75 —
Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
etyltributyl citrate tech dms. c.l lb. .33½ — —
l.c.l. lb 38½ — —
tanks lb .32 — —
etyltriethyl citrate tech. dms. c.l lb .37½ — —
l.c.l lb 38½ — —
tanks lb 36 — —
id, abietic, com'l., dms., c.l., works lb 12 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .1490 — —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb .06½ — —
l.c.l. works lb 07 — 07½
cetic, com'l or redist., 28% bbls 100 lbs 5.50 — —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 — —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 — —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 — —
glacial synthetic, CP dms. works 100 lbs 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., works or dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.00
tanks, works or dlvd. 100 lbs. 9.00 - 10.00
USP cbys inclusive works. 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50
cetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
cetylsalicylic USP special bbls., makers, primary distrib. point of ship't. 1000-lb lots lb. 60 - —
standard, fine cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis, lb 55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Mid'and, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis
dipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 .37½
minoacetic NF bbls frt adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
nthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
rsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
scorbic USP dms. 25-30 kilo lots. kilo 21.00 — —
10-kilo lots kilo 21.35 — —
5-kilo lots kilo 21.75 — —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 22.00 — —
500-gram lots kilo 22.50 — —
attery cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
enzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —
etahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
etaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
oric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 201.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 — —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 176.50 —
buk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
powd., bgs. c.l., works ton. 104.25 — —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 157.00 —

Acid, boric, tech. powd., bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton 128.75 — —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 176.50 —
smaller lots same basis, ton 181.50 —
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb .34 —
t.c.l., works lb .34½ — —
tankcars, works lb .32½ — —
Cacodylic bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth, dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26½ - .28
Caprylic, dms lb. .32½ - .34½
Cassella cbys frt alld lb 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago cbys frt alld lb .21 -
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½ - .25½
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 0465 — —
t.c.l. frt. equald lb. 0515 — —
tanks, frt. equald lb. 0415 — —
Acid, chlorosulphonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic 25-100-lb bots. fiber dms lb. No prices.
Chromic 99¾% dms., c.l., works lb. 27½ — —
t.c.l., works lb. 28 — 29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. 28¾ - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb 29¼ — —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼
hydrous gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 — —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb .27½ — —
smaller lots lb. .28 - 29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bis lb 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .27 - .28¾
tankcars lb. .25½ - —
double dist., dms lb. .27¾ - .29½
tankcars lb. .26 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14¾
tanks lb 11½ — —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½ - .14¼

Acid, 2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207°C or above ref. dms. c.l. frt. equald gal. .98 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ref., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ref., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.03 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ref. dms c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
Imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 .90
petroleum, dom. 195 to 213°C, non ref. dms. c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63
211° C. to 236° C. non-ref. dms c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
t.c.l. same basis gal .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C. to 242 C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C. to 298 C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .48 —
Cretonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic tech bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms. 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic fib dms 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —
F, crude paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots. fib cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - .1620 - .1720
l.c.l., works lb. .1625 —
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775

Acid, fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical bbls., 1,000 lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.70
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconic, tech. 50% bots. lb. .23½ .31¼
cbys. lb. .19 —
dms. lb. .15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb lots works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 3.25 3.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 —
paste, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .80 —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 —
Hydrobromic medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb 37 43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 28.00 —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ 13¾
5 pint bottles extra cs., c.l., same basis lb 16¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb 19¼ —
Acid, hydrocloric, CP USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb. .75 .93
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb 40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride), tanks, works lb. .21 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70% bbls., non-return, Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 —
tanks Belle W. Va., basis 100% lb. .095 —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb. 64 70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb 17 20
smaller lots lb. .1750 - .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .36-40
smaller lots, lb. .2-95 .3690
plastic grade, 80% bbls, 20 or more, works lb. .2175 - —
1 to 19 lb. .2225 - .2275
80% bbls, 5 or more lb. .3815 —
tech., 22% bbls, c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
cbys, works 100 lbs 7.20 12.20
44% bbls, c.l works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb 60 .67
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .39½ - .41¼
60%, dms lb. .23 - .24¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2055 - .2100
water white, dms lb. .2353 - .2400
Maleic, cryst. powd., dms. lb. .27 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .74½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - —
Molybdic, 85-92% dms. works lb 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-), tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, flaked, dms lb. .27 - .28¾
solid, dms lb. .28 .29¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, G).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 —
Nicotinic, USP dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.56 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 9.75 —
t.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 9.05 9.80

Acacia—Acid, Nitric, 38°Be

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
		dist.	distilled		
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR.	New and Nonofficial Remedies
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns		
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
		dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	E	east	oz	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
		ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
		ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	FPA.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales			purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
		gran.	granular	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	i.a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade			SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point		
CD.	completely denatured			s.d	single distilled
		imp.	imported	S E.	southeast
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
		indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	car lots	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
col.	color	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
comi.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
conc.	concentrated	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises			vis.	viscosity
cryst	crystal	min.	minimum	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point		
ctns.	cartons	N.	nitrogen	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral	w w	water white
denat	denatured				
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Nitric, 40°Be—Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, nitric, 40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.32
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works,, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
c.l. same basis lb. .19 .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., works lb. .77 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13¾- .15½
tanks lb. .12 - —
double dist. (white), dms lb. .16¼- 18
tanks lb. .14½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2, 3-Cresotic)
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¼- 13
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic)
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms, small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, works gal. .36 —
whse. gal. .50½- —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - .80
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .15 - .16¾
single, dist., dms lb. .14½- .16¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .12¾- .14½
single pressed, bgs lb. .12¼- .14
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .15 - .16¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .65 - .75

Acid, sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. botz., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. lb. .11¼- 13
hydrogenated, dms. lb. .12 - .13¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.70
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms lb .95 —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Thioglycolic refined bgs. cbys, basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —

Acid, p-toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech, 99.9%, kgs., works. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 .32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylontrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - .40
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
ACTH, bots gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.00 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.19 - 2.27
powder, bbls lb. 2.23 - 2.31
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood)
dried, soluble) light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .65 .90
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .33¾ .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾ .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - 79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Cetyl, extra hd. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, hd. cns. 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .44½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63½- .69½
tanks, same basis gal. .45½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis gal. .44 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63½- .69½
tanks, same basis gal. .45½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis gal. .44 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.51 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.56 - 20.62
tanks, same basis gal. 20.38 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., gal. 21.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.66 - 21.72
tanks, same basis gal. 21.48 - —
c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.

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QUALITY in QUANTITY

It's a fairly simple matter to achieve quality and consistency at the pilot plant level. But here at Publicker we maintain those characteristics while producing millions of gallons annually. Customers who demand quality in quantity have been on our books for many, many years. May we add *your* name?

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

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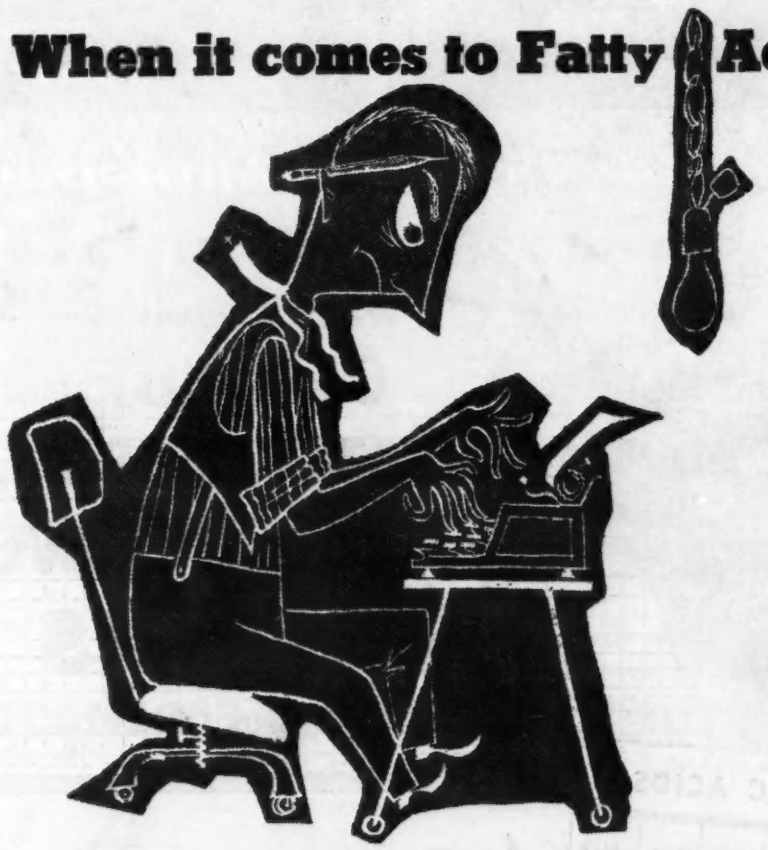
New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation
NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - .14
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21¾ - —
Isopropyl refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .59¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .38¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
Pentothenol (see Panthenol).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard dms. lb. 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. 72½ 76
smaller lots works lb. 77½ 81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms. works lb. 23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.13 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .533 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .735 —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.73 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb 32 00 —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 29.15
solution, 20% dms, 100-lb lots frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.80
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb 1.35 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. lb. .38 .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.64
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphapinene (see a-Pinene).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb .20 .21
hydrous, lms lb .07¾ .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550 —
Chloride, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32° chys., c.l., works, lb. .0360 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640 - .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in 6b. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, chys. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65 00 - 85 00
light, bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, 6b., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate precip, bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 250 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. 33 —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. 33 —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton.40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz 8.00 - 10 00
Ambrette, seed, bgs lb 65 68
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.03 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhydrous, tertilizer, tanks, works ton.85.00 - 88 00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.87.50 - 90 50
Ammonia, aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11 15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.95.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs 4,000 lb lots frt alld lb 80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.05
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.312.00 —
ton lots ex whse ton 375 00 —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, com., dms., c.l., works lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb .07¼ .08½
Bichromate, bbls, works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran, bbls lb .38 .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb 75 —
dms lb. 80 85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.36 4.38
Linoleate, 40%, dms., works lb. .50 .53
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.89.84 - —
Ammonium nitrate, domestic, bgs., western, works ton.68.00 - 70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.81.00 —
Oxalate, fine gan., dms. lb. .26½ - 31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.285.50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton.280.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bots., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms. works lb. .11 - .13
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 - 47.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton.49.50 - —
bulk, works ton.45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½ - .10
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, basis 100%, ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works, ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .23

When it comes to Fatty Acids—



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Ammonium Thioglycollate—Bismuth-Ammonium Citrate

Ammonium thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., basis 100%.....lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% cc. 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06½ - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots lb 38.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms ... lb 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots ... lb.38.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. ..... lb 6.00 - —
Sulfate, dextro, dms .....lb.28.00 - —
dextro laevo, dms .....lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms .....lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .74 - 1.05
Anethole, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 -1.55
tech., dms .....lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —

Anise, Balkan, bgs.....lb. No prices
Czech, bgs. .....lb. .26 Nom.
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .23
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian .....lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .26 Nom.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 1.80 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs.....lb. .24 - —
powdered dms .....lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .28½ - —
cases, c.l., mines .....lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .26 - .36
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .27½ - .39½
Sulfide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd....lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, paila c.l. works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l. works .....lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works .....lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrine, NF, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, pow'd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots, tins oz. 4.50 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, leavo, dms. 1-kilo. lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% No prices
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls .....lb. 1.45 - —

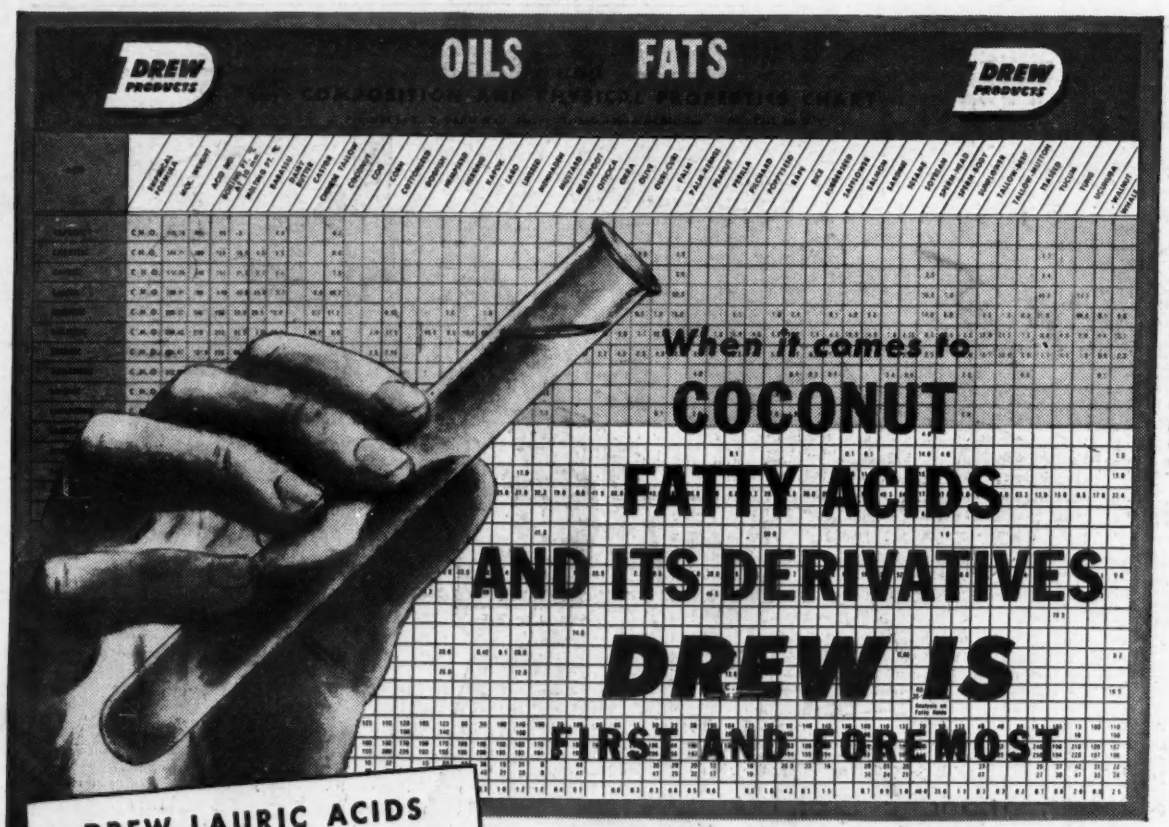
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms.....lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. .....lb. .06½ - .07¼
Asafetida, cs .....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms .....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
SS, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo., Heber City, Utah..ton.34.00 - —

Asphalt, gilsonite, select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300° - 390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz. 8.00 - 8.50
Sulfate, USP, bots. .....oz. 4.00 - 4.50

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags.....lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works.....ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works .....lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms .....lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald...lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms. works .....lb. 16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe),
X-ray, dms.....lb. .14 - .14¼
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines .....ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y.....ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .28 - .32
root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse...ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse...ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works... lb .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms .....lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms .....lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol)
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane),
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., basis 100%..lb. 1.60 - —
Benzocaine, dms .....lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .40 - —
Chicago district ....gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district....gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas.....gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo .....gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district...gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district ...gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. .....gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms .....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. .....lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21¼ - .24½
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22½ - .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works, ...lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms .lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald....lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21½ - .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns .....lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots .....lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidene acetone, bots.....lb. 1.68 - 2.05
Benzylidene chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots .....lb 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methyl-naphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naph-thylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenyl-ethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots.....gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms .....lb 4.65 - —
Metal, nxs. ton lots.....lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms .....lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms .....lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms.....lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms .....lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms.....lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, 6o dms .....lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms .....lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.23 - —



DREW LAURIC ACIDS

APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION	AAB %	ABL %	AB %	ABH %	AAAR %
Caproic C6	—	—	—	—	—
Caprylic C8	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Capric C10	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.0
Lauric C12	90.0	70.0	60.0	60.0	45.0
Myristic C14	2.0	13.0	18.0	18.0	22.0
Palmitic C16	—	8.0	7.0	7.0	11.0
Stearic C18	—	1.0	1.0	8.0	2.5
Oleic C18	2.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	11.0
Linoleic C18	—	—	3.0	—	5.5
Linolenic C18	—	—	—	—	—
APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL DATA	AAB	ABL	AB	ABH	AAAR
FFA	129-144	130-141	126-132	128-132	116-126
TITRE °C	37.0 Min.	36.0 Min.	24-28	28	36.0 Max.
IODINE VALUE	3.0 Max.	5.0 Max.	8-16	3.0 Max.	14-22
ACID VALUE	277-287	275-281	251-263	251-263	232-253
SAP. VALUE	277-287	275-281	251-263	251-263	232-253
COLOR	15.0/2.0	20.0/3.0	20.0/3.0	15.0/2.0	35.0/5.0

Take LAURIC ACIDS, for instance

... notice the

- WIDE CHOICE
- OUTSTANDING QUALITY

Drew markets a variety of Lauric Acids, individually tailored to specific needs in the chemical, drug and cosmetic fields. Continual development of diversified physical properties makes it possible for you to select exactly the right Lauric Acid for your formula. And Drew's consistent uniform quality gives you a *plus* factor that means a head start for your product.

Write for booklet, "DREW FATTY ACIDS" and copy of Drew's new chart, "OILS AND FATS".

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.

15 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON

DREW PRODUCTS

Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point.....lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium Sulphide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse.....lb. .1225- —
uncompressed regular bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, ngs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse..lb. .065 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .50 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .65 .70
tree bark bls.....lb. .40 .42
Blanc fixe dry by product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.155.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.165.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.140.88 -145.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works .ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.50 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 7.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue, alkali dry, bbls, dlvd N of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls, litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive 100% color strength, bbls, same basis lb .75 —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls, same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types dry bbls, same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls..lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated PTMA bbls .lb 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices 4c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport, 1¼c) Miss N C., S C., Tenn. (ex (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 16c higher. Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E .ton.55.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic NF precip.).
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or chi ton.125 75- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l. works ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .... ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi. .ton.108.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture bgs., c.l., works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .18 .24
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .19 .26
Borneol, cns .....lb. 2.85 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb .62 —
less truckload works lb 70 —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms. lead-lined, dlvd .....lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys .....lb. 1.52 —

Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works....lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs. works lb. .06¾ .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots .... oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls. .....lb. .45 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery.lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery.....lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).

Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works lb .38 —
Ether (see Ether butyl)
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb 33 - —
Laurate, dms, works.....lb. 39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb 70 —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equaled lb. .34 .37½
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see ethyl butyrate)

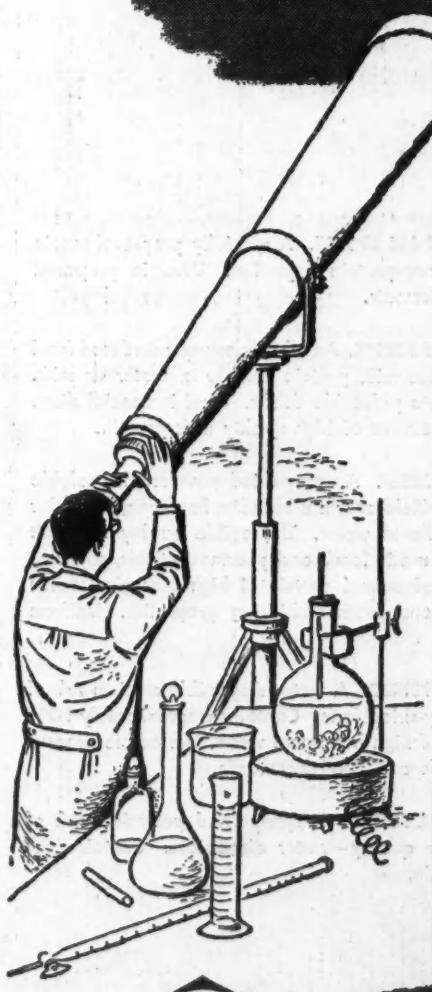
C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars ..... lb 6.75 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, dms., ton lots.....lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, crystal., dms., 100 lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, crystal., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lb. lots or more..lb. 2.65 - —

Black, Acetylene—Calcium Carbonate

Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units) works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. 09 - .10
l.c.l. same basis lb. 10 - 11
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .92 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.120.00 -175.00

Take a closer look at... HEYDEN BENZYL CHLORIDES



The high quality and uniformity of Heyden Benzyl Chloride have established it as a dependable raw material in the production of essential oils, pharmaceuticals, dyes, resins, plasticizers and quarternary ammonium compounds. Research chemists find this low cost, reactive intermediate useful in the synthesis of new products for many and varied applications.

Heyden's extensive work in the chlorination of toluene has also produced a number of chlorobenzyl chlorides. These compounds have many interesting applications in organic syntheses, and deserve a close look by your research department.

Benzyl Chloride — Ortho-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
Para-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
2,4-Dichlorobenzyl Chloride — 3,4-Dichlorobenzyl Chloride

Pentachlorobenzyl Chloride
(Available in research quantities)

OTHER HEYDEN CHLORINATED COMPOUNDS
Chlorotoluenes — Chlorobenzaldehydes
Chlorobenzoic acids
Chlorobenzotrichlorides — Chlorobenzoyl chlorides

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • DETROIT • PHILADELPHIA • PROVIDENCE • SAN FRANCISCO

Calcium Chloride—Chlorine

Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, dms. lb. .27 - —
flake 77-80% paper bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor 40%, tankcars works frt. alld ton.11.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
t.c.l. works same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs frt equald lb. .29½ .30
Cyanide dms. dlvd & of Rockies lb. .24 .50
Gluconate, AA bbls. dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms. works lb 2.20 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd, E of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.52 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb lots or more works lb .40 —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, tech. bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —

Calcium para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate dms lb. 70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.75.00 -90.00
t.c.l., bgs. works ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
tribasic, precip., NF bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works, lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size same basis, works lb 2.65 - 3.75
Calomel, USP powd dms. lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

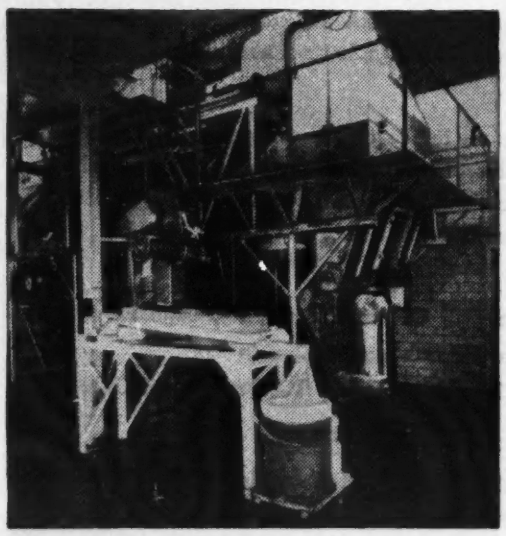
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP gran. powd. bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .10¾- .11
Carbazole, 87% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55 gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld competitive points lb. .0750- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls. lb. .08 - —
solid lb. .035 - .040

Carbon tetrachloride CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 .18
tech., dms., c.l. E. of Rockies, frt alld lb .0925- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .0975- —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .115 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12 - —
tanks E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0875- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.30 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.70 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.72 - —
Mangalore type cs. lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.50 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.50 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 A units, per lb. dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.75 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .34 - —
Casein, dom. acid-precip, standard, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 .33
premium bgs 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine acid-precip., grd., 100-kg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .21 - .23
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .17 - .17½
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .18 - .18½
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. No prices.
medium, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
thin, bls. lb. No Prices
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.105.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns. lb. 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ —
resublimed dms. works lb 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .47 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .46
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .70 - .75
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular bgs. works ton.77.00 —
bulk c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 -63.50
t.c.l., works, South ton.53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton.53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1502- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.33 - —
100-lb lots or less lb 1.35 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., Met. area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

Sheffield Chemicals—Sources of new and better products for Industry and Medicine

SHEFFIELD MILK PROTEINS

For Pharmaceuticals and Foods



HIGH NITROGEN CASEIN—30 AND 80 MESH. A specially prepared casein particularly free from non-protein impurities. Used in prepared foods and dietary supplements.

MILK PROTEIN (60%) SOLUBLE POWDER. An all-milk source powdered food containing 60% nutritious milk protein soluble in water or milk. Can be readily made into palatable drinks. Used in special diets. Excellent, concentrated source of high-quality milk protein.

SODIUM CASEINATE EDIBLE POWDER. A spray-dried powder, this soluble form of high-quality Sheffield casein is bland in flavor, light in color and is readily dispersible in water. The edible quality makes it particularly suitable for use in foods and pharmaceuticals, either as a concentrated source of animal protein of high biological value or for its emulsifying and foam stabilizing properties. Uniform particle size.

CALCIUM CASEINATE EDIBLE POWDER. A water dispersible calcium salt of Sheffield casein in spray-dried form. Contains approximately 90% animal source protein of high biological value. An edible product suitable for use in foods and pharmaceuticals.

POTASSIUM CASEINATE EDIBLE POWDER. A spray-dried potassium salt of Sheffield casein, edible quality—water dispersible. Contains approximately 90% protein.

For samples and literature write: **SHEFFIELD CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.**

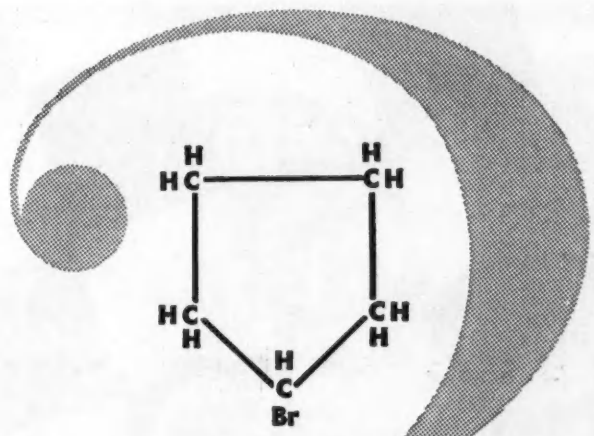
MAIN SALES OFFICE, NORWICH, NEW YORK,
OR BRANCH SALES OFFICE, 1267 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

A DIVISION OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	.182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	.35
Chloro (4), —2 amino-toluene, bbls	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	—
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works	lb	4.25	—
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4% dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14% dms., works	lb.	8.90	—
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb	55.00	-60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
imported .60%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
90%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
75%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 150 lbs frt alld	lb	95	—
100 lbs. same basis	lb	[illegible]	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	—
Cholesterol USP fib dms 500-lb lots	lb	6.85	—
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chromium acetate powd 72% Cr. bbls. works	lb	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls. works	lb	.08½	—
cbys. works	lb.	.10¼	—
8½%, bbls. works	lb.	.09	—
cbys works	lb	.10¾	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Green (see Green, chrome)			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb	.49	—
Trioxide NF bots	lb	.82	.89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)			
Chrysarobin, USP bots	lb	6.50	8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, cryst, cns, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	.40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.52	.57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	.27½	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb	1.00	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.40	- .40½
"0000," bgs.	lb.	.50	- —
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Citronellol, bots, dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Civet artificial bots	lb	13.75	15.00
natural, bots	oz.	7.50	-15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn.	ton.	19.50	- —
crushed, bulk, Tenn	ton.	10.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	- —
	ton	20.50	- —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port	long ton.	43.00	-45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port.	ton.	27.00	-30.00
China, dom dry grd. air-float 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.50	- —
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	- —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., N. Y. area, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
l.c.l.	ton.	35.00	-36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton	30.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton	35.00	-65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls.	lb.	No prices.	
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.84	- —
CMC, purified, high vis (see Gum cellulose).			
standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt allowed	lb	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	- —
medium vis. bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb	.59	—
technical high vis. 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	- —
3,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E.	lb	.58	- —
less than 3,000 lbs. dlvd E.	lb.	.62	- —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	- —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%.	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%.	lb.	.43	- —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E basis, net weight	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.36	- —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.43	- —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.20	—

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.275	.3025
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.285	- .3135
tanks, ex works	gal.	.154	.165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2850	.3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950	.3245
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.30	- 1.37
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	2.15	- 2.28
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd.	lb.	1.20	- 1.27
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.72	- 2.90
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.75¾	- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.61	- —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.60	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48¼	- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.06	- 1.12
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.69	- 1.79
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.96	- —
70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.90	- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.29¾	- —
Sulphate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.89	- .95
monohydrated 33% Co., dms dlvd	lb.	1.40	- 1.49
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.45	- .53½
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal USP gray bgs	lb	68	90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	1.18	- —
Codeine, NF, cns 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 oz lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.22	- .25
blue, bls	lb.	.25	- .28
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns	oz.	35.00	- —
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	- .55
seed, bgs	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion USP dms	lb.	.32½	- —
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth, pulp bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.19	- .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.85	- .90
Copper acetate bbls, c.l. works	lb	.34¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.35¾	—
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.263	.278
Chloride anhyd., bbls, works	lb.	.39	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.28¼	—
Cyanide tech, bbls, 1,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.619	—
smaller lots	lb.	.639	—
Gluconate cns dms	lb	3.00	3.24
Hydrate dms frt alld E. Miss.	lb.	.40¼	40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis	lb.	.29½	- .30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works.	lb.	.30½	—
Oleate solid, 9% Cu. dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .47½
red, com'l bbls., works	lb.	.42½	.49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb	.40	- 50¼
Quinolinolate fib dms	lb	4.25	4.50
Resinate precip. dms. frt alld	lb	.27¼	—
Copper stearate, bgs., 5 tons to c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½	—
ton lots dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, CP, gran., bbls., works.	lb.	.1715	—
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.35	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	-11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.10	-17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	22.50	- —
c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.00	-24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1715	—
Undecylenate dms.	lb	2.90	3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs. c.l. works	ton.	34.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., metropolitan area,	100 lbs.	3.35	- 4.25
bbls., c.l. works	ton.	40.00	- —
bulk, c.l. works	ton	27.00	- —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f	ton.	225.00	- —
Pacific ports, c.i.f	ton.	220.00	- —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb	.14	- —
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06¾	- .07
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.06½	- .07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min.	100 lbs.	7.31	- —
bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	- —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l.	100 lbs	7.32	- —
t.c.l	100 lbs.	7.47	- —
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms. 50 lb lots or more	lb.	3.68	- —
gran powd. dms. 50-lb lots or more	lb.	3.53	- —
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gm.		4.75	- —
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.25	- —
Meal, 41%, sacked, mills	ton.	65.00	-67.00
36%, sacked, same basis	ton.	60.00	-64.00
Coumarin cryst. NF, cns	lb	2.94	3.15
powd cans	lb	3.20	3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85	- .90
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l	lb.	.32	—
bbls. 5,000 lbs. one shipment	lb.	.32½	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.33	.36
Imported, kgs.	lb.	.24	.25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.	lb.	3.05	- 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.22	—
solution 80% tanks, works.	gal.	.2063	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.3850	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.4510	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.2970	—
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.63
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
pinewood, dms., works	gal.	.42½	.50½
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret.			
dms. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.133	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.136	- —
ret dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.1325	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1375	- —
tanks same basis	lb	120	.1223
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.143	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.146	- —
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.140	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.145	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.130	- —



CYCLOPENTYL BROMIDE

can this intermediate improve your product?

If your product development program calls for testing of new intermediates, we suggest you consider Cyclopentyl Bromide.

This new organic intermediate for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical is a clear, colorless liquid with a sweet, aromatic odor. Properties and specifications are as follows:

PROPERTIES:	Molecular weight	149.0
	Specific gravity, 20°/4°C.	1.390
	Pounds a gallon at 20°C.	11.6
	Boiling point, 760 mm.	136.7° to 137.7°C.
	Refractive index, n_D^{20}	1.4885
	Bromine content	53.62%
SPECIFICATIONS:	Colorless to slightly yellowish clear liquid	
	Specific gravity 20°/4°C.	1.385 to 1.395
	Boiling range, 5-95%, not over	2°C
	Acidity	Passes test

Cyclopentyl Bromide, also known as Bromocyclopentane, is now available in commercial quantities. Samples on request to Michigan Chemical Corporation.

YOURS ON REQUEST . . . file-size folder listing properties and characteristics of Michigan Chemical intermediates. No obligation. Write department 70A.

MC

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE:
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

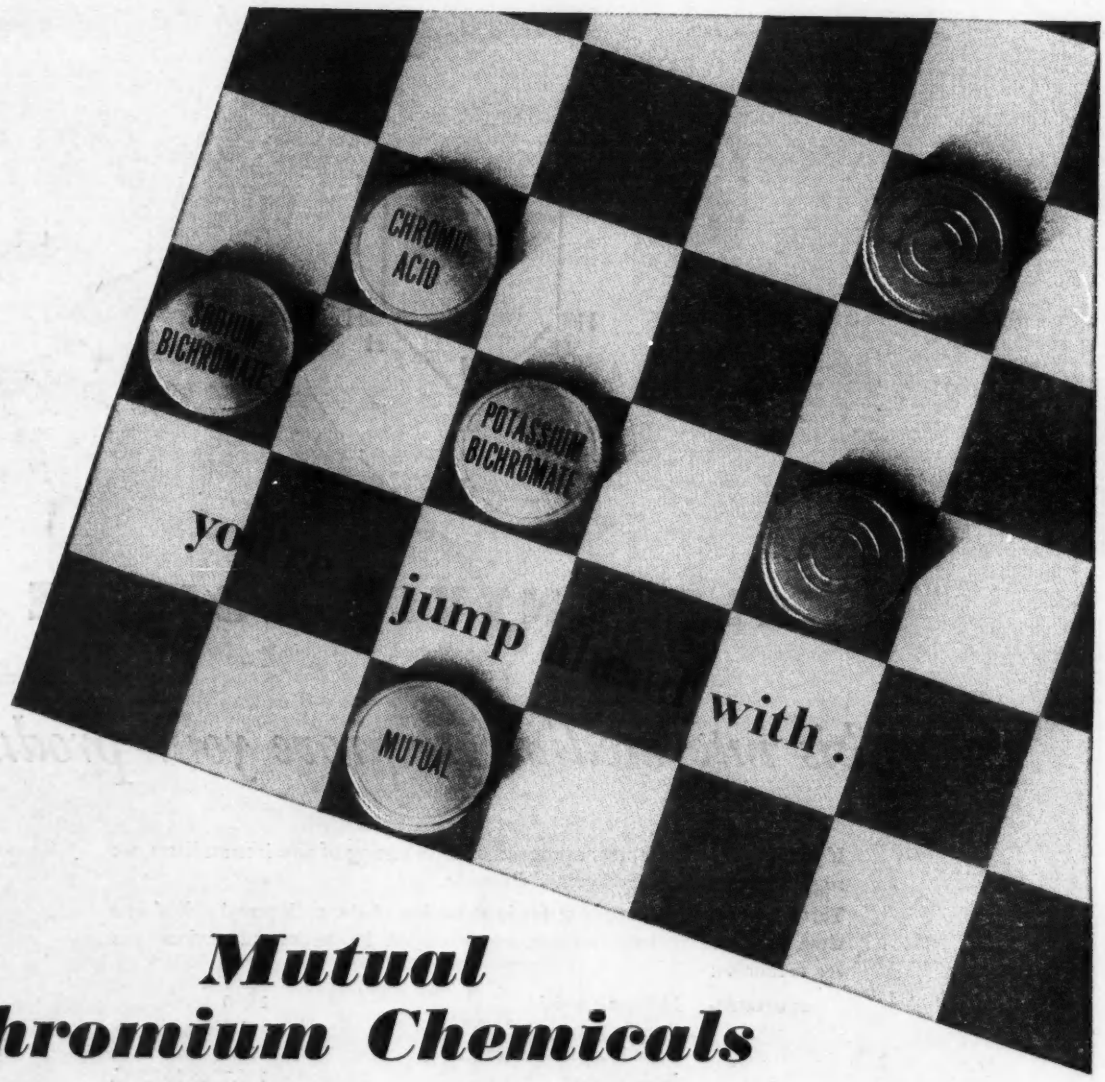
BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Crotonaldehyde—Dinitrophenol

Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.50 . —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, usafers, ogs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 . —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 . —
Cubo root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 . —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb .50 . .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 . .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 . —
tanks, works lb. .11 . —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .14 . —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 . —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 . —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 . —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 . —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 . —
tanks, works gal. .55 . —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 . .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 . .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 . —
tanks, works lb. .32 . —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 . —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 . —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 . —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .56 . —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 . —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 . —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 . .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 . .67
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 . .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 . —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 . —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 . —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 . —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 . —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 . —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 . .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.50 . —
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 56.00 . —
14½% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 48.00 . —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .11 . .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .26 . .27
over 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .25 . .26
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .36 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 . —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 . —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 . —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 . —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 . —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 . —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 . —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 . —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 . —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 . —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 . 5.50
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms. lb. 2.00 . —
Diatomaceous earth, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton. 50.00 . —
East coast ton. 61.00 . —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 -100.00
purified, bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton. 65.00 . —
East coast ton. 75.00 . —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 100.00 -110.00
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., E lb. .89¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .90¾
tanks, same basis lb. .88 . —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l. dlvd., E lb. .34¾- .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- .37
tanks, same basis lb. .33 . .34
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77 . .77½
tanks, works lb. .75 . —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 . —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 . —
Dicaprylphthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 . .34½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 . .35½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 . .33
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 . .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 . —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.90 . —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 . —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 . —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 . —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 . —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 . —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 . —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 . —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .51 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 . —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Borohorate, dms., c.l. lb. .24½ —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 . —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 . —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 . —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .43 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 . —
1-kilo lot kilo. 120.00 . —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 . 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 . 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35½ .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½ .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- .70¾
tanks, works lb. .68 . —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 . —
Sulphate, bulk gram. .17 . —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb 2.80 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .34 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 . —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 . —
tanks, works lb. .08 . —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 . .36¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 . .37¾
tanks, same basis lb. .34 . .35
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .70½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 . .71½
tanks, works lb. .69 . —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 . —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 . —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .16 . .16½
natural, bgs lb. .14 . .14½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 . 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 . —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 . —
tanks works lb. 51 . —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 . 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.27¼- 1.27¾
tanks, works lb. 1.26 . —
Sulphate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 . —
l.c.l, works lb .16 . —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 . —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 . —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 . —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 . —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%, lb. .55 . —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .53 . —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 . —
tanks, works lb. .33 . —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 . —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 . —
purified, dms. lb. .22 . —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼ —
l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15¾ —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 —
Dinitrophenol, obls. lb. .37 . —



Mutual Chromium Chemicals

You'll be making your best move with Mutual Chromium Chemicals. Whether it's Sodium Bichromate for tanning, pigments, wood preserving . . . Chromic Acid for plating, anodizing, metal finishes . . . Sodium Chromate for corrosion inhibition . . . or other chromate compounds for further diversified uses, Mutual supplies American industry's requirements of these essential materials.

Mutual moved a jump ahead two years ago with the completion of an entirely new plant incorporating the most modern technological advances for production. This farsighted planning which enables today's supply to meet an ever expanding demand is one of the reasons why Mutual is preferred by most buyers of Chromium chemicals.

Make your winning move now. Ask Mutual about a contract for 1954.

MUTUAL SINCE 1845

Mutual Chemical Company of America

270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York

Plants: Baltimore and Jersey City

Dinitrotoluene oily dms.	lb.	.16	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	- —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	- .47
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47¾	- .48
tanks, works	lb.	.45	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.36	- .36¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37	- .37¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.34	- .35
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.70½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	- .71½
tanks, works	lb.	.69	- —
Diorthotolyiguanidin dms. ton lots, duvd.	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.58	- —
Dioxane, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, ogs. c.l., works,	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	- —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50	- —
ex-whse.	gal.	.68	- —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.68	- —
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.87	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	- —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.54	- .61
Phthalate dms c.l. works	lb.	.51¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾	- —
Diphenylguanidin, dm., ton lots	lb.	.48	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.49	- .50
Diphenylhydantoin - sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	- 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	- —
Di-tertiary-butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	-72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	1.00	- —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	1.15	- —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 4, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	- 3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.65
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	- —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	- —
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	- —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	- —
No. 9, cns.	lb.	2.85	- —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	2.30	- —
No. 11, cns.	lb.	1.85	- —
No. 12, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	- —
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.45	- —
No. 21, cns.	lb.	3.60	- —
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	- —
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	- —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	- —
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	- —
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	- —
40 Orange R extra, conc.	lb.	1.06	- —
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.08	- —
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	- —
151 Orange AD	lb.	.55	- —
161 Orange RR	lb.	.66	- —
175 Fast red A	lb.	.99	- —
179 Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.14	- —
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	- —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	- —
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.75	- —
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.78	- —
205 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	- —
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	- —
234 Brown Y	lb.	.98	- —
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.95	- —
275 Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	2.03	- —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.19	- —
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.54	- —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	- —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	- —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc.	lb.	.95	- —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	2.57	- —
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.82	- —
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.69	- —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.07	- —
419 Red FC conc.	lb.	1.12	- —
430 Brown M	lb.	.98	- —
449 Red 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.30	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

513 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.50	- —
561 Brown B	lb.	2.03	- —
581 Direct black EB	lb.	.94	- —
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	- —
596 Yellow Brown K extra	lb.	.91	- —
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.01	- —
639 Fast yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	- —
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.61	- —
655 Yellow GX	lb.	2.04	- —
657 Green V	lb.	2.10	- —
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	- —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc	lb.	3.68	- —
671 Blue, EG	lb.	1.70	- —
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698 Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	- —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	1.88	- —
729 Blue, B, conc	lb.	2.79	- —
749 Red BX	lb.	4.33	- —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc	lb.	3.11	- —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.,	lb.	3.17	- —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ	lb.	.75	- —
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	- —
978 Black GXCF conc	lb.	.52	- —
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.59	- —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	- —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra,	lb.	2.72	- —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	- —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	- —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste,	lb.	1.75	- —
1101 Jade green N, double paste,	lb.	1.98	- —
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.96	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.

1113 Blue 8LFD double paste	lb	2.25	- —
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	- —
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	- —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	- —
1217 Orange RD single paste	lb	1.65	- —
p-4 Brown, PD	lb	2.30	- —
p-24 Gray L	lb	1.60	- —
p-14 Brown, EB	lb.	1.51	- —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	- —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb	1.74	- —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.31	- —
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.

Black blue No 550	lb.	.81	- —
Jet No 551	lb.	.89	- —
Brown R, conc.	lb	1.72	- —
Orange R, brilliant	lb	.90	- —
Red 4 B, conc.	lb	1.37	- —
Yellow G	lb	1.18	- —
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:—

Auramine, O	lb	1.85	- —
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	- —
Jet	lb	1.21	- —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.71	- —
Brown, Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.85	- —
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.60	- —
Y, extra	lb.	.64	- —
Fuchsine, conc.	lb	3.08	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100 lb. dms., sellers' works:

Green malachite conc	lb	2.10	- —
Rhodamine, B	lb	4.33	- —
Safranine Y conc	lb	2.90	- —
Violet, methyl B	lb	1.10	- —

Dyes, coaltar for stains, water soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:

Azo rubine R extra conc	lb	1.04	- —
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb	.86	- —
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb	2.04	- —
Methanil conc	lb	.91	- —
Orange Acid Y conc	lb	.47	- —
Scarlet croceine MOO	lb	1.45	- —
Yellow azo conc	lb	.90	- —

Oil soluble, spirit soluble water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher; tins, 10c higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	- —
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.48	- 1.52
tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	No prices.	
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60	- —
select, bundles	lb.	.65	- —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	32.95	-35.00
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots, 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —

Calco

TRIPLE SULFAS

Diazine
Merazine
Methazine

Triple Sulfas (Diazine-Merazine-Methazine) remains unsurpassed among sulfa drugs for:

★ highest potency
★ wide spectrum
★ highest blood levels
★ safety
★ minimal side effects
★ economy

This is why leading pharmaceutical manufacturers offer Triple Sulfas to the medical profession.

The above is from a current advertisement in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

VITAMINS

B_1—Thiamine HCl U.S.P.
B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P. (Cyanocobalamin)
B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration with Mannitol
B_{12} Solids for Oral Preparations
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Bitartrate
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Tricholine Citrate
†Folic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
†First synthesized by Calco highest quality available

SULFONAMIDES

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Phthalylsulfacetamide

OTHER PRODUCTS

Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.*
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Para-Aminosalicylic Acid**
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

VETERINARY PRODUCTS

2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use) (also sulfas above)

*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT · CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CHICAGO: 3505 NORTH KIMBALL AVE. (18)
PHILADELPHIA: 401 NORTH BROAD ST. (8)
DETROIT: 931 FISHER BUILDING (2)
LOS ANGELES: 2300 S. EASTERN AVE. (22)
ST. LOUIS: 5025 PATTISON AVE. (10)

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION . . . . . NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
MONTREAL: P. O. BOX 6120, MONTREAL, P. Q. (5550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL)
TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING.

Ephedrine Sulphate—Iron Iodide

Ephedrine sulphate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots..oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works.lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth. USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech. ogs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo150.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Eserine, bots.....oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, bots.....oz.29.75 -32.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.34.50 -35.61
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .14 - .14½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
tanks, same basis.....lb .13 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms....lb. .37 - —
anesthesia USP hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns.....lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns.....lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05 - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb lots. lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals..bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals.....bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld.....lb. .11 - —
85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld.....lb. .11¼ —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt alld.....lb. .11½ —
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼ —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd.....lb. .11½ —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l lb. .41 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
Butyrate works.....lb .80 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works, lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis.....lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis.....lb .10 - —
Chloride, USP, bbls., cyls....lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Formate dms.....lb .60 —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works.....lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload works lb. .50½ —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oxalate, dms., c.l., works, tc. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO dms. works, lb. .54½- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylanilin).
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l....lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l.....lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks.....lb. .18½- —
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks.....lb. .34 - —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps. bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .44 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .16½- —
Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. frt alld., E Miss lb. 42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 43 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 40 - —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.12.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots.....lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls.....lb. .13 - .15

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.30.00 -32.00
Glass, 30 mesh bulk, tons, works ton.11.75 -12.50
Pottery bgs ton lots, works ton 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -20.00
Fennel, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Czech, medium, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
light, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
French, bgs.....lb. .34 Nom.
Indian, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .87
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area..ton 134.00 -135.00
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area..ton.129.00 -130.00
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine..ton.57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton.47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., works ..ton.34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, E lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., works E.....lb. .071 - —
tanks, works E.....lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N. J. Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton.21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l.....ton.17.00 -18.00
Illinois mines, c.l.....ton.19.00 - —
Texas mines, c.l.....ton.16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22¼- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.65 - —
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane gal. .115 - —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane..gal. .141 - .1415
Group 3, 84 octane.....gal. .1125- .11625
Gulf coast, 83 octane.....gal. .10625- .115
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane.gal. .055 - —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .63 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .79 - —
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
standard, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.75
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb 5.00 12.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .13½- .15
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
80 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .19½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .20 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .20½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .21½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .22 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerin, nat. crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd..lb. .19 Nom.
refined, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
house, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
white, choice, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06½ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.....lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, dms., tins..lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, NF, dms., cbys.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20 - .23
Asafetida (see A)
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .14½- .16½
Manila, C, bgs.....lb. .32 - .34
CBB, bgs.....lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
DK, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
dust, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA bgs.....lb. .14½- .16
WS, bgs.....lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .18 - .19
nubs, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs.....lb. .13 - .15
sorts, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs.....lb. .26 - .28
dust, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
E., bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .16 - .16½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .24 - .28
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .20- —
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .30 - .50
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Gum, myrrh, cs.....lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .30
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R)
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs.....lb 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - .09
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C.....ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C.....ton.16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Hellebore root dom. green, bls..lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .242 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .15½- —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd..lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.456.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works..kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots..oz. 9.35 - 9.45
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz.10.00 -11.00
Houtmeat, 17-18% ammonia bulk c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots....oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works, in. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd.....lb .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 77 - —
l.c.l., frt equald.....lb .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16 50 -18.00
Sulphate bots.....oz.12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP bots.....lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns.....lb 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, std., dms., cns.....lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
dms.....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhyd., tech., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
solut., 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., basis 100%..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works..lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .86 - —
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73

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Iron Naphthenate—Limestone

Iron naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate gran. dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls. cs lb. .84 - .85
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran pearls dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate 6 75% Fe. dms. frt alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP cryst bbls. dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .35 - .95
formate, dms. lb .60 - —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms, c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.40 - 4.05
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -31.00
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -32.00

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, commercial grade, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .50 - —
pure lb. .50 - —
tech. lb. .25 - —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .53
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib dms lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .09875- .0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .105 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w gal. .09875- .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .12 - —

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35½- .40½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .34 - —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .19 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Lauryl chloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls. gran. bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .33
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .1350- —
St. Louis lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .31¼- —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots same basis lb. .32¾- —
2,000-10,000 lb. lots same basis lb. .33¼- —
200-2,000 lb. lots, same basis. lb. .33¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulphate (see Lead, blue, basic sulphate). Lead, white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb. dms. lb. .21½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .28 - .40
powd., bbls. lb. .34 - .48
Root, whole, bbls lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla. ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00

with Eastman

isobutyl acetate

Make an extra profit on your lacquer thinners

The use of Eastman isobutyl acetate to replace all or part of the ketone content of thinner formulations can frequently result in considerable savings.

In the widely used federal specification thinner TT-T-266a, for instance, the use of isobutyl acetate resulted in a 4% savings in material costs. The use of isobutyl acetate in this thinner and the resulting savings is typical of a number of formulations prepared and tested in our laboratories.

For detailed information on how this Eastman solvent can make more money for you, write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York—260 Madison Avenue; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord Street; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Avenue; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St.; **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.;** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Avenue; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb 2.20 - —
dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 72.50 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 67.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride cryst., dms lb. 1.22 - 1.23
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls lb. 2.05 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -30 00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. No Stocks
broken, cs lb. No Stocks
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works lb. .31 - —
USP, ugnt, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 50.00 - —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
l.c.l., bgs ton. 55.00 -105.00
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .43
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton. 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton. 91.50 - —
dms., works ton. 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33½- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.25% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip, 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms. lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - .40
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 68%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24½- —

Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 77.00 -78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 57.50 59.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione USP bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Japanese, cs lb. 7.40 - 7.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., ns. dms, ton lots, works frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs. fib dms, ton lots, works frt alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated, USP).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII powd. fib. dms. lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib dms lb. 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide) USP fib dms lb 4.64 —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Metaldehyde dms., works lb .95 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb 2.50 - —

Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .78 - —
Metatolylenediamine, crystals, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powder, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., dlvd. gal. .45 - .45½
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .52 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .32 - .33½
zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
t.c.l., dlvd within established whse delivery zone gal. .56½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld 50-lb or more fb 4.53 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis fb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis fb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dvld. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, zone 1, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

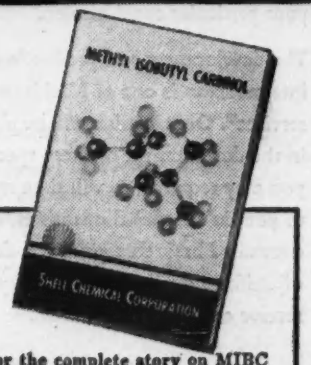
Acetone, nat., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c per gal higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .66½- —
t.c.l. dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd E gal. .54½ - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo. Mont. N Mex and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).

Methyl isobutyl carbinol—companion *latent* solvent to the powerful Shell ketone *active* solvents—makes it possible for you to use greater quantities of low-boiling alcohols while maintaining good blush resistance, gloss and flow.

Blended with IPA to offset its slower evaporation rate, MIBC allows greater flexibility in formulation to meet the lacquer specifications of individual customers.

You can order MIBC with other solvents in compartment trucks or tank cars for short notice delivery at bulk prices.

The famous Shell "Quality Group" of solvents includes, among others, MEK, MIBK and IPA . . . preferred by the nation's leading formulators.



For the complete story on MIBC in lacquer formulation, write for SC:52-21. Also ask for Technical Bulletin SC:52-51, *MIBC As A Latent Solvent in Furniture-Type Nitrocellulose Lacquers.*

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Chemical Partner of Industry and Agriculture

Methyl Anthranilate—Nitrobenzene

Anthranilate, cns	lb	2.35	2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb	.53	.65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works	lb	.47	.61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works	lb	.18	—
tanks, multi-unit works	lb	.14	—
single-unit works	lb	.11½	—
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd	lb	.40	.42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb	.57	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb	1.43	1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.36	—
tanks, works	lb	.34	—
Formate, refd., dms	lb	.35	.40
tech. non-ret. dms. any quantity works	lb	.08	—
tanks works	lb	.07	—
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.35	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J.	lb	.36½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	.37	—
tanks same basis	lb	.35	—
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots	lb	2.10	2.20
fib dms	lb	1.90	2.00
Roseanilin chloride NF fib dms	lb	5.44	—
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs	lb	.53	—
cns., 50 lbs	lb	.58	—
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots	gm.	.79	—
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.16	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.13	—
Ketone, dms., works	lb	1.05	—
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works	lb	.78	—
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb	.80	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs	lb	.85	.87
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld	lb	.66	—
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb	.68	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb	.72	.85
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works	lb	.90	—
Methylene blue, kegs, 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted	lb	3.25	3.60
smaller lots, same basis	lb	3.40	3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms. c.l., dlvd E	lb	.13¼	—
Methylethylketone dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.11	—
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works.	lb	47½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	48	—
tanks, works	lb	.46	—
Methylheptincarbonate, bots	lb	30.00	42.00
Methylionone A, cns	lb	6.55	8.80
D, cns	lb	7.50	9.55
prime, cns	lb	4.55	6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl)			
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	13	—
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans	lb	3.60	3.95
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylenegtycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd	lb	1.70	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb	2.00	—
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04¼	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb	.03	.04
wet-ground biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb	.06¼	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb	.07	—
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb	.07¾	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb	.08½	—
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb	.07½	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb	.08½	—
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. Alld., E	lb	.07¾	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb	.08¼	—
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb	.07¾	—
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E	lb	.08½	—
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W. of Rockies, 1c. higher		½c. higher	
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l	lb	.13½	.16.1
spray, bbls., c.l	lb	.2C	.27.4
whole, roller, bbls., c.l	lb	No prices	
spray, bbls., c.l	lb	.34	.38¾
sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.18	—
	lb	.18	—
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb	.25¼	—
Edible milk sugar in fib dms. 1c higher.			
Milk sugar, USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.29	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.29¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb	.30¼	—
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c lower			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.10	.10½
New York	gal.	.12	.12½
Molybdenum metal, 55% Mo powd., kgs	lb	3.00	Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo content	lb	1.40	—
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo content	lb	1.15	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies	lb	.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.56	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.53	—
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt.			
Monobutylamine dms. c.l., E of alld. or dlvd. E	lb	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.10	—
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.			
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.29¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.30¾	—
tanks same basis	lb	.28	—
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works	lb	1.02	—
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb	.33	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.34	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.31	—
Monoethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.51	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.52	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.50	—
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls	lb	.88	—
Monoisopropylamine, dms, c.l., dlvd.	lb	.30½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.28½	—
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., basis 100%.	lb	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.37½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.31	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)			
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol dms., c.l., works	lb	.49	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.50	—
tanks, works	lb	.48	—
Morphine cns	oz	12.40	12.60
Acetate, anhyd. cns	oz	9.95	10.00
Hydrobromide cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Hydrochloride, NF cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Sulphate USP cns	oz	9.90	10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.54¾	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.55¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	.52¾	—
Musk, natural, tonquin grains bots.	oz.	No stocks.	
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb	5.15	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb	5.20	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb	5.30	—
ketone, 100-lb lots, fib. dms.	lb	5.30	—
25-lb lots cns	lb	5.35	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb	5.45	—
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb	1.40	—
25-lb lots, cns	lb	1.45	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb	1.50	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb	.11	.11½
Dutch yellow, bgs	lb	.10½	.11
English, yellow, bgs	lb	.11	.12
Montana, Oriental, bgs	lb	.12	—
yellow, bgs	lb	.08¼	—
Myrobalans, 9-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock	ton	48.00	Nom.
crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton	61.50	—
ordinary, bgs., ex dock	ton	44.00	—
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty	lb	.07¼	—

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)			
Solvent (see S)			
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald	lb	.045	—
78°, dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.059	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.0615	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.05	—
imported, 78°, large lots	lb	.03¼	.03½
refined, industrial, dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb	.10½	—
flake, bgs., same basis	lb	.11½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.09¾	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb	.13¾	—
cs. 50 l-lb. c.l. same basis	lb	.14	—
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis	lb	.16¼	—
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works.	lb	.78½	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.34½	—
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb	3.00	—
custom contract	lb	1.65	—
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	—
Sulfate, cns	lb	35.00	—
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb	.50	—
b-Naphtylamine, tech., bbls., works.	lb	1.05	1.10
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb	.41	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00	8.00
Neomycin fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity	gm.	.60	—
1-kilo lots, basis, activity	gm.	1.20	—
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works	ton	14.25	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y.	ton	18.25	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb	2.15	2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb	.75	.88¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb	.71	.78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb	.37	.45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld.	lb	.64	.65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb	.60	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb	.36	.37
Oxide, black, bbls	lb	.69	—
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.29	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.29½	.37
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	12.00	12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted.	kilo	11.50	11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.20	—
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb	1.03	—
Niger seed, bgs	lb	.11½	.12
Nikethamide, cbys	lb	7.50	8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.13	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.11	—

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MC

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable

Nitroethane dms divd E of Rockies lb. .25 - —

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton 128.00 - —

Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit ton 3.50 - 4.00

Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton 3.75 + .50

Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., divd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —

Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - .31¾
tanks, works lb. .29 - —

Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.

Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .38 - —
shrivels, bgs. lb. .38 - —
West indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —

Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex g-l. .15¾ - —

Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., divd lb .35 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .37 - —
tanks, divd lb. .32½ - —

Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckloads, works. lb. .83 - —

Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22¾ - —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .50 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento)
Amyris, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Angelica root, bots lb 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 -93.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .37 - .46
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.90 - 6.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb.10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.76 - 2.00
rectified, NF cns lb 2.50 —
Bois de rose, Brazil dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood),
Bone dms works lb 65 .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.90 - —
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb.12.00 - —
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .20 - 40
white, dms lb. .19 - .45
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.85 -10.00
rectified, cns. lb.12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.29.00 -37.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .2100 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2360 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2410 - —
tanks lb. .2260 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2210 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2260 - —
tanks lb. .2110 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1575 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1900 - —
l.c.l. lb. .1950 - —
tanks lb. .1800 - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2050 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2100 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .1875 - —
l.c.l. lb. .1925 - —
tanks lb. .1775 - —
sulphonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½ - .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½ - —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .47 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb.13.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.175.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.16.50 -60.00
leaf, cns. lb 1.25 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .60 - .85
Java, true, dms lb. .70 - .80
Java-type, cns lb. .60 - .95
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .17¼ - —
Pac. Coast lb. .16½ - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
deodorized tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .27¾ - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½ .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.17.00 -22.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
refined, salad, dms lb. .18¼ - .18½
tanks lb. .16¾ - —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .12⅞ Nom.
Valley lb. .13⅛ Nom.
Texas lb. .12½ - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¼ - —
refined, salad, dms lb. .18½ - .18⅝
tanks lb. .16½ - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns. lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots lb. 4.15 - 5.25
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Decras (see H).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots lb. 3.60 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .80 - .93
80-90%, dms. lb. .83 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1450 - .1550
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1630 - .1730
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1300 - .1400
tanks lb. .11½ - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units .10½ - .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E = 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 8.35 -11.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.10.75 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Oil ginger, dist., bots lb.10.00 -15.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .11 - .11½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
prime, burning, dms lb. .16 - .16⅛
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
tanks rectified, bots lb 3.60 4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood tech cns lb 42 50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Lavender, flower, USP, French 30-32% ester, cns. lb 2.50 4.50
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb 5.60 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns. lb. 7.00 -10.00
terpeneless, bots lb 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb 3.25 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1775 - —
l.c.l. lb. .1825 - .1850
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500 - —
New York lb. .1625 - —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1655 - —

Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.

Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb 3.00 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast lb. .07 - —
Gulf ports lb. .07¼ - —

Nitrocellulose—Oil, Peach Kernel

Oil, mineral, white (see Oils, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .15¾ - .16
synthetic, cns dms lb 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms, lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.165.00 -250.00
petale, bots. lb.38.50 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 3.65
West indian cns., dms lb 2.60 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .70 - .95
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .18½ - .19
tankcars lb. .17 Nom.
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .18¾ - .18¾
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.40 - 2.50
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .66 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.35 - 5.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb 135.00 150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.35
Palm, clarified, dms. lb. .12½ - .12¾
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .16 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns lb. 5.00 - 8.75
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks, East Coast refinery gal 14 —
Patchouli, dms lb. 7.50 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).

ROHM & HAAS

ALKYL PHENOLS

Useful

CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATES OF DEPENDABLE QUALITY—AVAILABLE IN TANK CARS OR CARLOADS

OCTYLPHENOL

NONYLPHENOL

USEFUL in the manufacture of
- synthetic resins
- oil additives
- fungicides
- germicides
- rubber chemicals
- dyestuffs
- pharmaceuticals
- wetting and emulsifying agents

OCTYLPHENOL, a low-cost intermediate of high purity, also stabilizes ethyl cellulose against deterioration by ultra-violet light. A liquid at normal temperature, NONYLPHENOL is easier to handle than solid alkyl phenols.

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CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Oil, Peanut—Paradichlorobenzene

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .16¼- —
refined, dms. lb. .2175- .2200
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.60 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.85 - 7.50
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.i. works gal. 70½ —
l.c.l. gal. .76½ —
ex whse. gal .95½ —
steam dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .143 - .153
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 12 —
tanks, same basis lb 10 —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16¼- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran., clarif., dms lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks, divd. E lb. .14½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 55.00 - 62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech cns., dms lb. .60 - .70
USP, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Rue, bots. lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Safflower dms., c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Sage, clary bots lb 20.00 - 25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 7.30 - 8.25
Spanish, cns lb 90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.25 - 11.50

Oil, sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafrass, artificial, dms lb. .45 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, cocos cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 29.50 - 33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. 12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .16½- .16½
tanks lb. .15½- —
clarified, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .16½- .16½
tanks lb. .14½- —
salad, dms. lb. .17½- .17⅝
tanks lb. .15⅝- —
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 5.70 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1375- .1450
tankcars lb. .1200- —
natural winter, 45° dms lb. .1275- .1325
tankcars lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 45.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.75 - 9.00

Oil, tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .50½- —
whse lb. .0670- —
tanks, works gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .26
tanks, N. Y. lb. .23½- —
domestic, mills lb. .24½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .20 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 15.85 - 20.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.25 - 21.00
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 - 40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 - 13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
N.F., 80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75

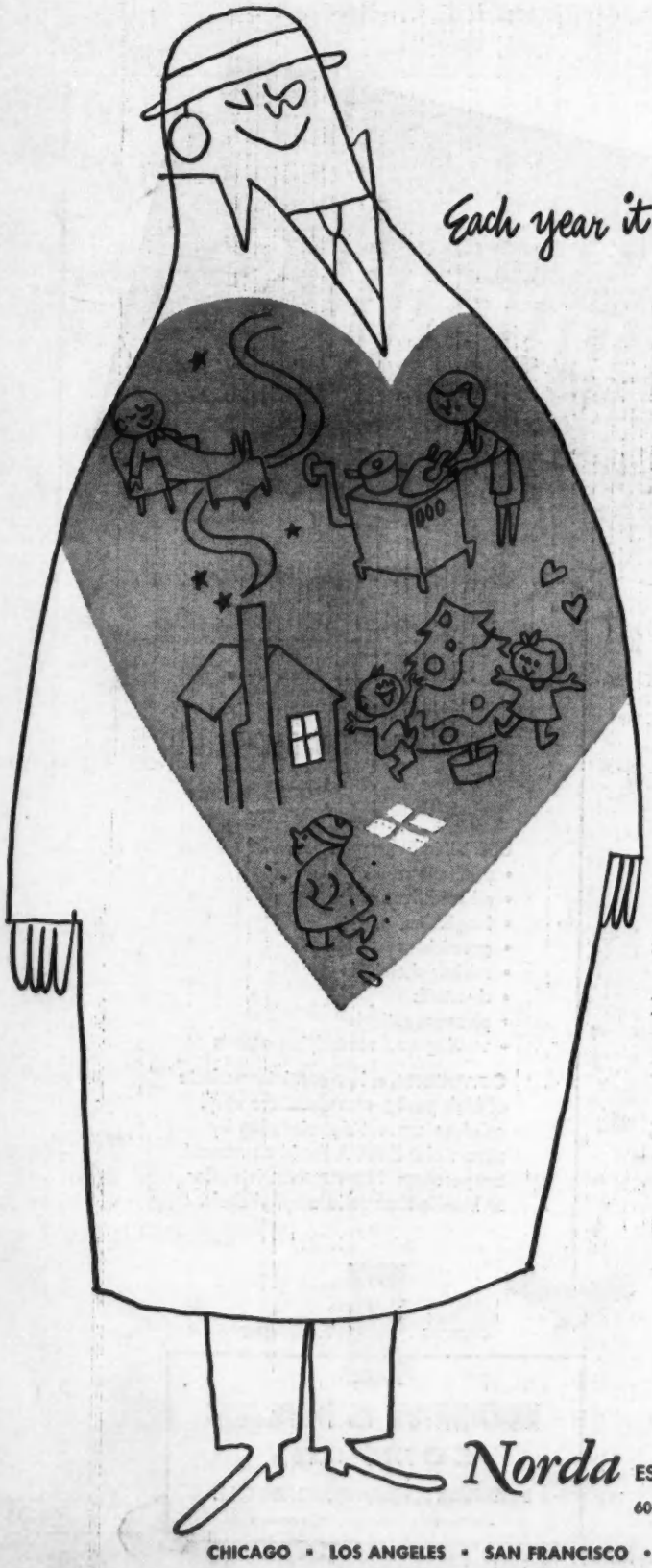
Oil, white mineral, USP 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 - 14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 - 19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 4.60 - 8.25
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 20.00 - 30.00
extra, bots lb. 30.00 - 40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .11¾ Nom.
Olivine aggregate, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton 10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 12.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 - 21.89
powd., USP cns lb. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, mass. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.59 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd N of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Fenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; l.c.l. higher divd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .1910- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Peel, bitter Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .43
Verona, bls. lb. .23 - .28
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .28 - .33
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l lb. .70 - —
l.c.l lb. .72 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms. divd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Orthonitroanilin, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrophenyl tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidin Base).
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Ceylon lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Czech, bgs lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .42 - .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .83
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs, 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —



Each year it happens in men's hearts...

the Quality of Christmas

Cold, bright nights, all soundless, still as the winking stars . . .

Smells of sweet woodsmoke, climbing straight from ink-black chimneys . . .

Lights from windows on white snow, tracked by friendly, crunching footsteps...

The little laughs of children around gay, tinseled trees . . .

Men's smiles, and women's eyes that dance in the glow of ruddy firelight . . .

The common, rare, wonderful perfumes drifting from spicy kitchens . . .

The warmth . . . the goodness . . . and the love . . .

May "Merry Christmas" always mean happy things like these for you

Norda ESSENTIAL OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • ST. PAUL • DALLAS • MONTREAL • TORONTO
HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE

Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0660-	—
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0845-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0845-	—
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0855-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0855-	—
135°-137°, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0855-	—
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb higher; l.000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher			
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17	—
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.13½-	—
USP X, fib dms., c.l	lb.	.198	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385	.1650
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1485	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1200	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½-	—
t.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.53½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.25	.27
Paranitrophenol kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., fib. dms., works	lb.	.33	.38
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled, dms. works	lb	2.00	—
tech., redd. dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25½-	—
Para-tertiary butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, tins, works	lb.	.45	—
tech. dms. works	lb	1.50	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
solid, bbls., frt alld	lb.	.61	—
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	—
solid, bbls., frt alld	lb.	.60	.61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over	lb.	.36	.40
t.c.l., same basis	lb	.37	.53
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.21	.23
Peanut meal, 45% old proc., sacked mills	ton.	72.00	—
solvent, same basis	ton.	68.00	69.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb	2.05	2.09
tech., powd. bbls	lb	1.50	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½	.09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½	.09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½	.09
Pentachlorophenol dms, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb	.21¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y	gal.	.14¼-	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs	lb.	1.08	—
red, Gondar, bgs	lb.	.32	—
Japanese, hontaka, bgs	lb.	.40	—
birdseyes, bgs., new crop	lb.	.56	.57
Mombasa, bgs., ship't	lb.	.55	Nom.
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
white, bgs.	lb.	1.05	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb.	.65	.70
imported, bls	lb.	1.25	Nom.
Pepsin NF 1:3,000 bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms, c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11½-	—
drvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. ex whse	lb.	.13½-	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25	1.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.05	.05¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05¾-	.07
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03¼-	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅛-	.07⅝
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.04⅜-	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	.07¼
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03½-	.04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅝-	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅞-	.09⅛
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.04⅞-	.06
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07⅛-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅜-	.09⅝
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝-	.05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.05¾-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05	.05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06⅞-	.07⅛
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03½-	.05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.69	3.02
Kentucky	bbl.	2.62	3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.33	3.23
Montana	bbl.	1.53	2.90
Penna. grade, Buckeye, O.	bbl.	3.54	—
middle Penna. district	bbl.	4.05	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.90	—
Gulf Coast	lb.	2.63	3.23
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.48	2.90
Panhandle	bbl.	2.48	2.90
West	bbl.	2.35	2.90
Wyoming	bbl.	1.53	2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.25	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.29	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.20	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.18	—
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.25	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.23	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.25	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.29	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.25	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.20	—
West Coast	bbl.	1.80	2.10
Diesel, tanks, ref'y., California	gal.	.1025-	.133
New York	gal.	.099	—
Penna., western	gal.	.1075-	.11
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125-	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.095	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08625-	.08875
No. 2	gal.	.08	.0825
No. 3	gal.	.0775-	.08
range	gal.	.08625-	.0925
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.11	.114
No. 2	gal.	.104	.1135
No. 3	gal.	.1075-	.1135
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240° F., b.r., 43°-55° C., m.a.p. tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.183	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125-	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125-	.13375
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston:	gal.	.19	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195	—
Chicago	gal.	.279	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.16	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Providence	gal.	.195	—
specially ref., tanks, ref'y., Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625-	—
tank transport, dlvd. N. J.	gal.	.32	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.33½-	—
tankwagon, N. J., N. Y. dlvd.	gal.	.37	—
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
High solvency (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.166	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.174	—
San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.174	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	12875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.205	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23	—
Newark	gal.	.195	—
New York	gal.	.195	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.195	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 365° 392°F. b.r., 37° 38°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.26	.27½
17°-29°C. m.a.p	gal.	.29	.32½
356°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.29	—
27°-38°C. m.a.p	gal.	.29	.31
19°C. m.a.p	gal.	.34	—
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p.	gal.	.27	.32¼
17°-19°C. m.a.p	gal.	.35	.39
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p	gal.	.30½-	.32½
25°C. m.a.p	gal.	.39½-	—
18°-21°C. m.a.p	gal.	.35	.43½
Petroleum solvent, rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.173	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ref. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.18¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.18½
tanks, works	lb.	.14	.16½
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ref. dms., works	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100 lb lots	lb	4.00	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—

NEW
Magic Bullets
for
Murdering Microbes

Coal chemicals are the steadfast allies of the medical scientist in his uphill conquest of disease. Pyridine, for example, is vital in the manufacture of sulfa drugs. And gamma-picoline, another valuable Pittsburgh coal chemical, is the source of isonicotinic acid hydrazide, the drug which has shown bright promise in the experimental treatment of tuberculosis in recent months.

Because we control every step in the production of these coal chemicals—from coal to finished chemicals—we're able to provide the medical and pharmaceutical fields with products of exceptional high quality and purity. This same *assurance of quality* extends through the closely integrated production of our entire Neville Island plant.

Whether you need coal chemicals, agricultural chemicals, dyestuffs, or the products of any of our other divisions, you'll find Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical a reliable source . . . because we're *basic.*

WAD 4461B

Alkyl methyl pyridinium chloride
Benzene meta, para-Cresol ortho-Cresol
Naphthalene Phenol Phthalic Anhydride
alpha-Picoline beta, gamma-Picoline
Isonicotinic Acid
Pyridine Sodium Cyanide
Toluene Xylene Xylenol

COAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Phenol, 82-84%—Saponin

Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret., drums, c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .20⅛ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow bbls. dms., 2,000-lb lots lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms, c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .90 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution 50%, bots lb 2.40 - 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms. works lb 1.10 - —
smaller dms. works lb 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazione, 250-lb fib dms, dlvd E lb 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms, c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb .69½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazin base Cr bots lb 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots. fib. dms lb 17.00 - 17.25
tech. fib. dms works lb 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls. works lb 27½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 4.68½ - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long-ton. 5.68½ - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.68½ - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long-ton. 7.68½ - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short-ton 5.60 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton 5.80 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short-ton. 6.15½ - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c per long ton higher
Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs lb. .46 - .47
dms lb .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works, lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb 5.00 - 5.50
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works, lb. .31 - .32½
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, Nr., bots of oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Guatamalan, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaican, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .28 - —
a-Pinene, tanks, South, works gal. .30 - —
Pinetar, retort dms. incl c.l., works gal. .44 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - .50½
tanks, bulk, works gal. .35 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots kilo 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald lb 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Pityclonene dms. dlvd E lb 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, burgundy, domestic dms. inc. c.l. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton 41.20 - 42.09
Cottonseed dms. works lb .02¼ - .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South 100 lbs 6.25 - —
Soybean dms. works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ - .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 - —
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 8.75 - —
Pokeroot, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000 - 20,000 - lb. lots, works, smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50

Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs. frt alld. lb. .35½ - .36
10,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .36½ —
standard, bgs. lb. .35½ - .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34½ - —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb higher.
Poppyseed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17¾ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .17¾ - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17¼ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ - .16¾
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP gran., bbls. kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½ - .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾ - .13½
NF, gran., dms lb. .33 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb .15 - .17
powd. dms lb .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powder, dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphate, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb .25 —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper ogs., Carlsbad N M ton 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 184.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton 261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾ - .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - 6.15
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .647 - .713
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton 37.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms. lb. .16½ - .17
Sulphocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst, dms lb. .85 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots. gm. .79 - —
Acetate, bots. gm. .70 - —

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, cms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10¾ - —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .0645 - .095
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0950 - .1050
tanks same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - .20½
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol industrial, dms, c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
husks, bgs. lb. .48 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .02¾ - .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03½ - .04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .50 - —
powder 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works, gal. 8.35 - —
one to 4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.35
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots gm. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton 13.00 - 13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 - —
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton 11.50 - 12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxlin scrap, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works, lb. .15 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms, works, lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works, lb. .11 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼ - —
solid, clari., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½ - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 189.00 - 191.00
Quinceseed, bgs. lb. 1.50 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½ - —
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½ - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½ - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½ - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns., oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - .93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works, lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .02¾ - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb .06¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb 6.35 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb .05¾ - —
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. 24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350 - .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.56 - —
Watchung type, bbls. lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4')-2-amino-toluene).
Red, precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms lb 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.00 - 56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms. Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½ - —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l lb. .32½ - —
smaller lots lb. .33½ - .38½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5 ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo. 25.00 - —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 25.00 - 30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib dms kilo 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

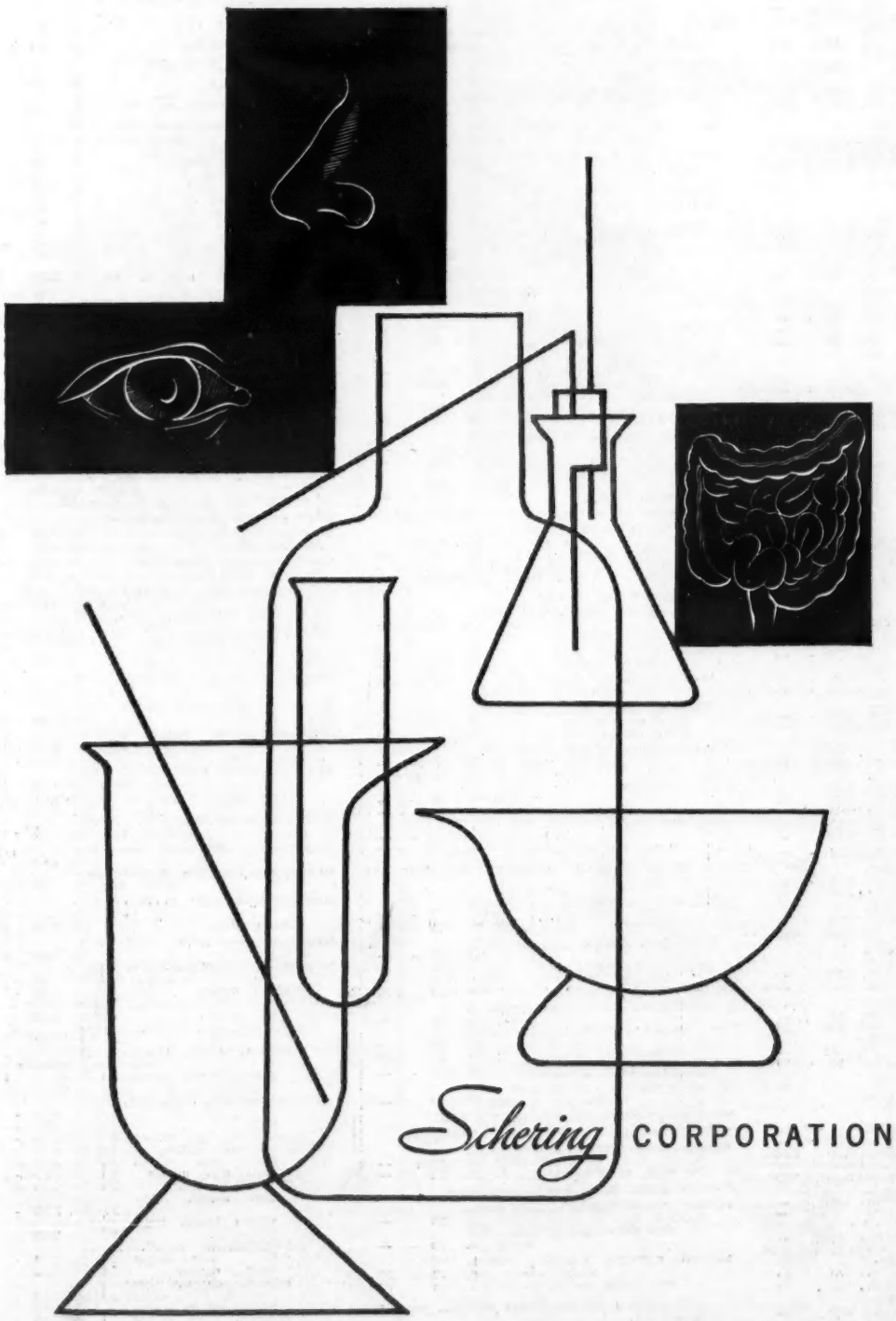
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07¼ - .07½
refined, bgs lb. .08¾ - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salol NF gran. bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, basis 100%, Na_2SO_4 ton 19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 - 14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 - 12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.10 - 11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾ - .11¼
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., dms., cns lb 76.50 - 80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 - 80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.75 - —

THERE'S SOMETHING SPECIAL IN

Schering SULFONAMIDES

Just as in the hormone and antihistamine fields, Schering manufactures outstanding products in the sulfonamide field. Each of the Schering sulfonamides has special features that can make *your* product a preferred one.



SULFACETAMIDE

Unsurpassed safety and effectiveness—"the sulfonamide of choice" for your sulfonamide combination.

SODIUM SULFACETAMIDE

A "natural" for eye or nose infections—the only sulfonamide soluble in 30% concentration at physiologic pH.

PHTHALYLSULFACETAMIDE

Used for intestinal infections, this sulfonamide stays in the gut—where needed—without producing detectable blood levels.

The Schering sulfonamides can be supplied in bulk in any amount you need.

Schering CORPORATION • BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Bulk Sales Division

Sarsaparilla Root—Sulphur

Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls .... lb. .43 - .50
imported, Honduras, bls. ... lb. .43 - —
Mexican, bls. ... lb. .35 - —
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. lb. .45 - —
select, bls. ... lb. .60 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms., frt. alld., basis 100% .. lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld ... lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots .. oz. 12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd .... lb 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls ... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls .lb. .19 - —
siftings ... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ... lb. .18 - —
No. 2, bls. ... lb. .14 - —
No. 3, bls. ... lb. .11 - —
powdered, bbls., bxs ... lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. ... lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ... lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ship't, bgs. lb. .32 - —
natural, bgs. ... lb. .17 Nom.
Salvadorian, natural ... lb. .18 - —
Shellac bleached bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .50 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .52 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots .. lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .62 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots .lb. .40 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots .... lb. .38 - .39
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots ... lb. .36 - .37
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ... lb. .35 - .36

Shellac in 1 to 5 bg lots, 1c more

Shingle stain oil (see Oil shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 30 00 -40 00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25 00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 20 00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide fib dms, 2,500 oz lots oz. 77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots ... oz. 77⅝- —
500-oz. lots ... oz. 77⅞- —
100-oz lots ... oz. 78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ... oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots ... oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots ... oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher

Proteinate mild USP bots., dms., 1,000 oz lots oz 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots. dms 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Skullcap herb, Eastern bls lb .50 - .65
Western bls lb .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 9.55 -13.00
t.c.l., ex whse ... ton 21.00 -27.35
Soapbark, whole, bls. ... lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls. ... lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls ... lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash dense 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms, c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
Soda lime, USP, dms ... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate anhyd, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. dms lb .12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .12½- .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd, dms, ton lots works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .12½- —
c.l. dms works lb 13¾ .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. dms works lb. .14¼ .15¼
solution dms works gal. 70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots ... kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots ... kilo. 21 75 - —
1-kilo lots ... kilo 22 00 - —
500-gram lots bots ... kilo 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms, 100-lb lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride bbls c.l works frt. equald lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1780- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite alkyd bgs c.l. works 100 lbs 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
solut 35° bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 1 40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate NF dms trs lb 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline decahydrate (see Soda sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100lbs. 3.30 - —

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. ... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms ... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran. dms. ... lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. ... lb. .29½- .34

Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots ... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. ... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms, c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l ... lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
t.c.l., works lb .1290- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E ... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. ... lb. .15 - —
refined, dms. ... lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l. lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls ... lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys ... lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works ... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech (see Soda caustic)
NF, pellets 100-lb dms 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots, or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
Hyposulphite, pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6 90

Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., chys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms chys works lb 26½ - —
tech., 50% dms. chys. works, lb .16¼ - —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite (see sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton. 124.50 -129 50

Sodium metanorate, octahydrate in bbls., $24 50 per ton higher

tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton 199 50 -
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works ... lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls, frt alld lb .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.85 - 5.00
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.50
dms., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.30
t.c.l. ... 100 lbs 5.50 - 5.75
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .85 - .92

Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).

Naphthionate, bbls. ... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .0775- —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .0925- .18
Orthosilicate, anhyd, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 4 75 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs 5.50 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.80 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .26½ 28½
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .25 - .27

Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min truckloads ¼c per lb over carlot prices

Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 4.55
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l. works lb. 198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate USP IX, gran., dms lb. 44 45
powd. dms lb 47 48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7 85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7 05 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7 25 - —

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms ... lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ... 100 lbs 3 85 4.10
zone 2 ... 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 ... 100 lbs 4 40 - 4.65
zone 4 ... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5 35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 29° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla., also Me N H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St Louis) Neb., E of 98° N C. S C., Penn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 98° Kan. Neb W of 95°; N D. Okla. S D. Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo., Idaho Mont. Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso Tex

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 - 3.00
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .07 - .08

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher

Stannate dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .478 - .532
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
USP dms. works lb 70 75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. 22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 29.00 - —
t.c.l., works ... ton. 35.00 - —
USP cryst fib dms lb .17½ .18
gran. fib dms ... lb. .17½ .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .05¼- —
Sulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton. 110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb .04 —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb 55 .65
tech., dms., works ... lb. .377 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst, bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns, c.l. works lb 10½ —
5-ton lots, works ... lb. 10¾- —
1 ton or less, works ... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8 50 8 90
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs 8.15 - —
t.c.l. works ... 100 lbs 8.90 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.65 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate phis., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulpha. drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. 31 - .32
petroleum (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb .37 - .39

Sorbitol cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works ... lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 .39
Solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton. 70.00 -71.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots same basis. lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0335- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls ... lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .05½- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. ... lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls .... lb. .13 - .15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.32 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works. ... lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., spot ... lb. .08½- .09
Rice, c.l., bgs ... lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. ... lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed bgs lb. 60 .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance not USP, fin. dms lb. 2.95 3.10
Storax, USP, cs ... lb. .85 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs ... lb. .19 - 24
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk ... gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb 77 78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works ... lb. .37 - —
tech dms., works ... lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls works ... lb .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots ... lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works ... lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate bbls works ... lb No prices.
Salicylate NF dms ... lb. 1.65 —
Sulphate air floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56 70 -66 15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots ... oz. 25 00 -25 50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP powd., cans 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .23½- —
tanks works ... lb .21 —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., l.c.l., works lb 71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms ... lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium dms ... lb 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms ... lb 4.00 4.20
Sodium fib. dms ... lb 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. ... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb 11 25 -11 75
micro crystals dms ... lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms ... lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphamerazin USP micro crystals lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11 75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 9.40
powder, dms ... lb 8.50 9 00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms. ... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder dms lb. 1.30 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb 7.50 8 00
Sulphathiazole USP micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 3.30
powder, dms. ... lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.30 - —
bbls., mines ... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines ... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls, mines ... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton. 25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton 28.00 -30 50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton. 27.50 -30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. ... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines ... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines ... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines ... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls, mines ... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines ... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

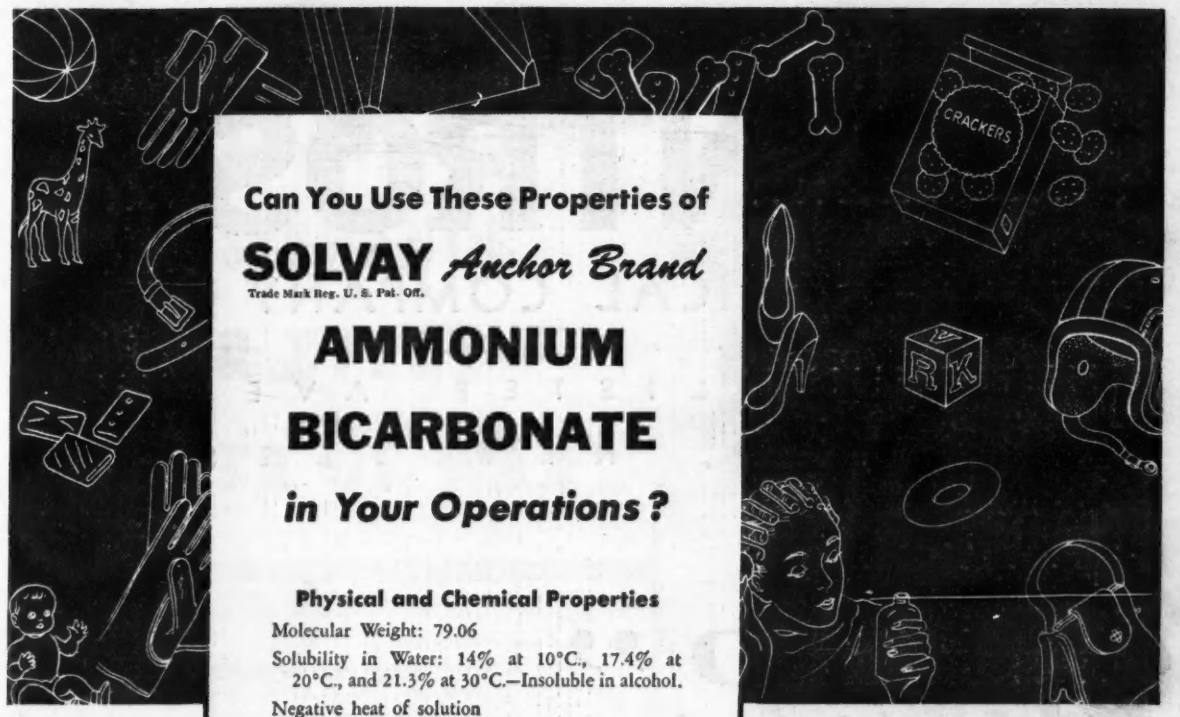
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Washed, NF, hot lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton 120 00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton 120.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Salto unit-ton. .88 91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 91
triple 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works lb 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.45 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works lb 1.45 —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 1.57
Talc, dom. ordinary, Calif., grd. bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -33.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l. works ton 14 00 —
l.c.l. works ton 17 50 —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30 00
l.c.l. ton 28 00 -35 00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 27 00 —
l.c.l. works ton 30 00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs. works ton 36 00 —
imp. Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 15 25 -35 00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾ Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¾ - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .06¼ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾ - .08¼
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .10¾ .11¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb .14½ - .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .07½ - .03
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., trt equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms. c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l. same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - 72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73½ - 74½
tanks same basis gal. 62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tartar emetic tech. gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls. c.l lb 24½ —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .57½ - .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Commercial dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb .14 - —
extra, dms lb .41 - .60
prime dms lb .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .25½ - —
tanks works lb .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .57 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate dms lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots gm. .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene)
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .58½ - —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate fib dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms. lb 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10 50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.55 - 3.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 800.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .10 - 10½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .824 - 1.031
Crystals, hydrous, dms., works, lb. .80½ - .84½
Metal (Straits) lb. .85 - —
Oxide, dms. lb. .87 - .88
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .883 - .903
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .72 - .73
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 235.00 - —
Tolidin base distilled kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½ .35
Geneva, Utah gal .26 —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .35 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ .33
petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. 35 —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. 35 —
Detroit, Mich gal. 35 —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. 35 —
Providence, R. I. gal. 35 —
Wood River, Ill. gal. 35 —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald, lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —



Can You Use These Properties of

SOLVAY *Anchor Brand*

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

in Your Operations?

Physical and Chemical Properties

Molecular Weight: 79.06

Solubility in Water: 14% at 10°C., 17.4% at 20°C., and 21.3% at 30°C.—Insoluble in alcohol.

Negative heat of solution

Stability: Relatively stable at room temperatures. Rapidly and completely volatile at 140°F. and above. Rate of decomposition increases as temperature rises. The gases formed in this process are as follows:

Ammonia gas (NH_3) 21.5%
Carbon dioxide gas (CO_2) . . 55.7%
Water vapor (H_2O) 22.8%

pH of 1/10 N solution at 25°C.: 7.8

Appearance: White Crystals

Quality: Exceptionally pure. Food grade. Can be used as a reagent. Very low metal content.

Some Typical Uses of Anchor Brand AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

Fluffing and Adding Bulk to Cookies, Biscuits, Baked Pet Foods

Manufacturing Sponge Rubber

Creating special forms of Plastics and other Materials

Cold Wave Solutions

Chrome Leather Tanning

From biscuits to plastics . . . from chrome leather processing to cold wave solutions—these are the varied fields in which Solvay "Anchor Brand" Ammonium Bicarbonate has already found important use. The properties and unusual features of this versatile product suggest many other uses; it may find application in *your* operations.

Solvay "Anchor Brand" Ammonium Bicarbonate is a safe, low cost source of ammonia and carbon dioxide. It can be used to create voids, decrease density and add bulk in plastic materials. It is an exceptionally efficient neutralizing agent, although it has an unusually low pH. It has higher neutralizing value than either borax or sodium bicarbonate—and yet a 1/10 normal solution at 25°C. has a pH of only 7.8. And—because "Anchor Brand" Ammonium Bicarbonate volatilizes completely at relatively low temperatures—it leaves no residue to affect the end product.

For samples and more detailed technical information, fill in and mail coupon.

SOLVAY

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Caustic Potash • Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene Ammonium Chloride • Sesquicarbonate of Soda

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION

Allied Chemical

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

I am interested in the possible use of Solvay "Anchor Brand" Ammonium Bicarbonate in my operations. Please send me, without cost or obligation, samples and further technical information.

NAME_____

COMPANY_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____ BC-12

Triethyleneglycol—Witch Hazel Leaves

Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt equald, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 6.21 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothicin, USP, bots gm. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S Dak., Tex., and W. ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 46-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.56.00 -57.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K, 25 gm. bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner.
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.30 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. African, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.96.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .50 - .51
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
Chilean, bgs. lb. .55 - .57
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .63 - .67
slabs lb. .57 - .58
yellow, bricks lb. .58 - .60
slabs lb. .57 - .58
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs lb. .76 - .78
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .84 - .85
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .93 - .94
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .87 - .88
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .90 - .92
Parnahyba, crude, bgs, ton lots lb. .88 - .89
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lib. 1.19 - 1.21
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .70 - .72
Japan, bgs lb. .24 - .26
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .12 - .13
German, bgs lb. .13 - .13¼
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .33
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, russed, bls lb. .20 - .22
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting (see calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
— russed, bls lb. .19 - .20
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - —
leaves, bls lb. .21 - .30

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CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

"T.C.P."
tricresyl phosphate
the new gasoline additive

Montrose T.C.P. is approved and currently being used by Shell Oil Company.

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TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton.32.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis ton.42.00 -53.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 -50.00
t.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.

Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin)

Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., ref. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .35 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N.Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd N of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., divd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island. lb. .31 - —
Divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c higher); Miss., N C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher (see Yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate) bbls., divd lb. .25 - —
basic, divd lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots., tins oz. 4.75 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb 43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., divd E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs. c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb. .26 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb 5.25 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liquid, 8%, Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .15½- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .16¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., divd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.90 - 9.90
Zinc sulphate, flake, 25½%, Zn., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.90 - —
36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l. divd lb. .2530 —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent fib., dms, less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41¼
normal, dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —

Woodflour—Zirconium Oxychloride

Zircon (G), granular, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works lb No prices.
Hydride ens. works lb 7.25 -11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse 4.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.59 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 —
C.P., white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35½- —

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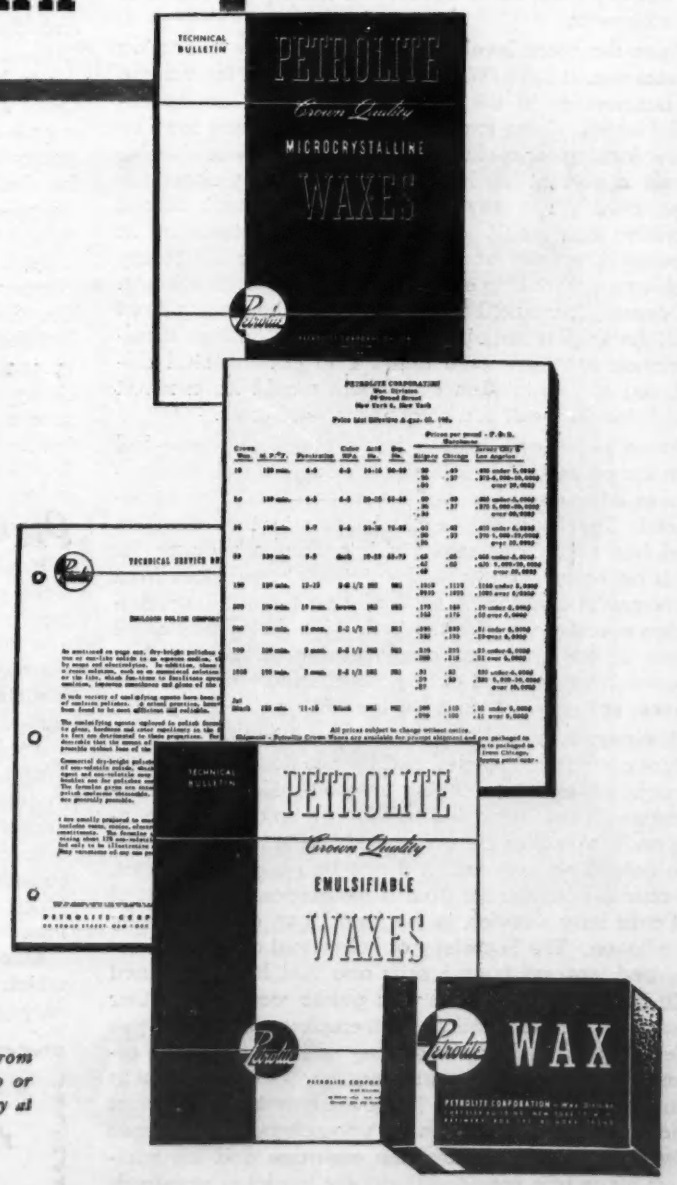

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PW 53-41 I

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For an 'Active' Year

Comes now, the year of the big something. There are as many views on what it will be as there are prophets rash enough to predict. Optimism has again outweighed pessimism in the predictions, but realism is still a decidedly minor characteristic. It should be tops. It is difficult to determine whether fear of a depression or faith in a boom could contribute the heavier to the mental condition from which alone a slump could evolve. Both have an influence in that direction. The real need is not for fear nor for faith; it is for work. That is the only promoter of prosperity. The problem is to find out where the work is needed. The job then is to see that it is done.

Messages to various industrial and commercial groups have been emphasizing the belief that 1954 is going to be an active year. Whether it is or not is wholly an opinion—if the popular definition of "active" is applied, that is, if it is meant to convey the information that, for some reason or other, the year is going to be a busy one. It will be more in keeping with the needs of the times if "active" is interpreted at the other end of the sequence; so that business is told, not that it is going to be busy, but that it must get busy and stay that way. Its activity must be a cause, not merely an effect, of developments.

Even the more level-minded prophets are expecting a recession in 1954. Whether it will come in the volume of business or in the value thereof none has specifically stated. Some expect a depression. There may be a few looking for a slump—the political viewers are inclined to go that far; but they know nothing about the case; although if they meddle with important factors, anything can result. Their interests are stemming in various directions as they bounce off the disturbing problems of shrinking employment and expanding crops. Of course, it would be simple to find the unemployed with the surplus farm products, but if the defense transportation facilities were enlisted to get the stuff distributed at a minimum cost, there would be a revolt which would result in a colossal loss—of votes.

Some politicians—and a few economic writers—feel that the prevention of a business slackening of some extent or other demands that the federal tax levies be reduced. The President is still looking in that direction and has again declared his intention to prepare for such an early eventuality by cutting large slices from government spending. At the same time, a big campaign is under way for the increasing of the pay of all kinds of governmental employees—or whatever they are—with no mention of any intention to insist that the payee, not only the post, be the criterion of the pay.

Business must do its own slump-preventing. It must figure out what is needed and how to do it, and then do it right. Wages are being raised—under pressure—workweeks are being shortened, with no cut in compensation. That makes the dollar cost less in human effort—the only thing with which it can be bought—and that, of course, however far from it the economic theorists of all cults may wander, is the foundation of what really is inflation. The Secretary of Labor told a group of organized workers three weeks ago that his department will be ready to step in with public works and other measures to help maintain high employment. (Have you tried to get somebody to do any sort of an odd job recently?) He also said that congress would be asked in January for "substantial improvements in the amount and duration of benefits in the unemployment insurance system; action to improve the coverage and the minimum wage rate provided under the fair labor standards act." These, obviously, would be further contributions to the cheapening of the dollar with which inflation begins.

Another angle of approach to the big problem of unemployment is presented in a more recent report that one of the objectives of an all-union campaign for selling women's hosiery to union members is to help to keep organized hosiery workers employed. The hosiery is being sold at as much as 50 cents a pair below usual prices.

More efficient, bigger selling is one of the activities which is needed to make 1954 an "active" year. Even at a substantially smaller margin of profit for all concerned, it will do better—and cost less—than another dose of WPA.

Fixing the Labor Law

The problem presented by the demand that something be done to improve the labor relations law is one of the biggest awaiting the shortly reconvening congress. It certainly will be the hardest in the session's agenda. Its importance is not lessened by the fact that there are innumerable opinions as to what would be improvement in the statute. Some of the changes already suggested are difficult to place in that category logically. Of course, it is customary that that which improves somebody's relation to such a law must be expected to cost somebody else at least as much in a loss. That is not because such legislation cannot be equitably constructed; the reason is that equity buys no votes.

What improvement in labor relations—in this case the designation, "labor," is preferable to the more accurate one, "employment," because labor runs the roost—has been effected by the Taft-Hartley act has not convincingly been established by any analysis of the statute yet made. The extent to which it may have fallen short of its purpose is not so much a matter of the legislation as it is of its administration—that too can be laid to its legislative short-comings. But, it has made one thing clear:—employment relations cannot be fitted to a legislative pattern, no matter how equitably that may be constructed.

The labor problems of this country must be approached from another angle. What is needed is not a revised labor relations law, but a properly constructed labor behavior law. That need has been made quite clear by several recent occurrences, a disturbing example being offered in the gas strike in a nearby New Jersey area. Dealing with such things—and they must be dealt with vigorously—is a job for state, not federal doing—it is not possible in this country to do such things nationally. Under the present law, states have little, if any, authority to deal effectively with disturbances which arise in matters with which NLRB has to do. Some states have pretty good labor behavior laws, but their enforcement leaves much to be desired when compared with the recent handling of the gasoline delivery strike problem by the military in England. It is time that, federally and in all other aspects, labor behavior laws in this country should represent government for the people.

Opportunity for Cooperation

It is unfortunate in a number of ways that the drug trade of the United States has so many points of conflict in opinion with the World Health Organization. The fault is attributable to inadequacy of mutual knowledge and understanding. Available information is not sufficient to determine how the blame for that lack should be divided. Because of the prominent and essential role of the United States in the United Nations, the drug trade of this country should be an important factor in relation to policies, programs, and practices of the health organization with reference to drugs. The development of such a relationship should be given careful consideration by the National Drug Trade Conference. Much good can be done in both directions along that line.

One of the most promising areas of WHO activity in which the US drug trade could do a large and necessary good service is that of health education of the public. No information is yet at hand on the extent to which pharmacy was represented in the recent meeting of WHO health experts in Paris at which such education was discussed largely as a means of improving health standards. No report of that discussion has yet been received. It is to be assumed, however, that the intimate relations of the pharmacist with his public got some attention—probably not as much as it deserves, and insofar as the United States is concerned, not very favorably because of the general appraisal of the US drug store by medical men of other countries.

It is to be assumed, also, that, if the WHO experts were of the type usually associated in that direction, there was a goodly measure of opining that, basing judgment on the general run of drug trade publicity (in any country), the contribution thereby toward the improvement of health standards by (as the announcement put it) "adding to public knowledge and influencing behavior" would not be of much value.

But, the drug trade can do more than any other agency to provide the public with desirable and necessary knowledge in matters of health. It has one of the closest contacts that exist. It also has a goodly measure of public confidence.

Because of the widely public airing of views and conducting of controversies over the need for better health service and how to meet it, the American public needs to be correctly informed on many aspects of health care, especially on what it can and should do for itself in that connection. The drug trade can disseminate that information effectively. It should set about the development of a cooperative project, beginning with a uniting of purposes and efforts by the National Drug Trade Conference and the Health Information Foundation and expanding—with adequate consideration for all relevant matters—to embrace the United States Public Health Service and then the World Health Organization. The job is one which should be started at the bottom and built up.

A Prosperous New Year

For the Bookshelf

PHARMACEUTICAL EMULSIONS AND EMULSIFYING AGENTS. By Lawrence M. Spalton. Cloth; 138 pages, 5 x 8 in. London: The Chemist and Druggist.

This the second edition, the first having been published in July, 1949, brings the subject up to date. Completely indexed, it discusses aspects of pharmaceutical emulsions with respect to how they are formed, agents used, formulation, emulsification practices in the industry and uses of preservatives where necessary. In addition, it presents a classified list of emulsifying agents and other materials used in pharmaceutical emulsions.

The classified list gives a columnar tabulation of emulsifiers by trade name; it identifies them by chemical name, designates their uses, types them and indicates the manufacturer.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING CATALOG. Cloth; 955 pages, 8 x 10¾ in. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation.

The 1953-54 edition of the catalog, the thirty-eighth in the annual series to be issued by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, is an updated version of this standard reference work. Listing sources of supply for pilot plants, production plants and equipment used in the chemical process industries, the catalog also contains illustrated advertisements and descriptive material of various manufacturers. These ads are indexed by company name, by equipment name and by functional use.

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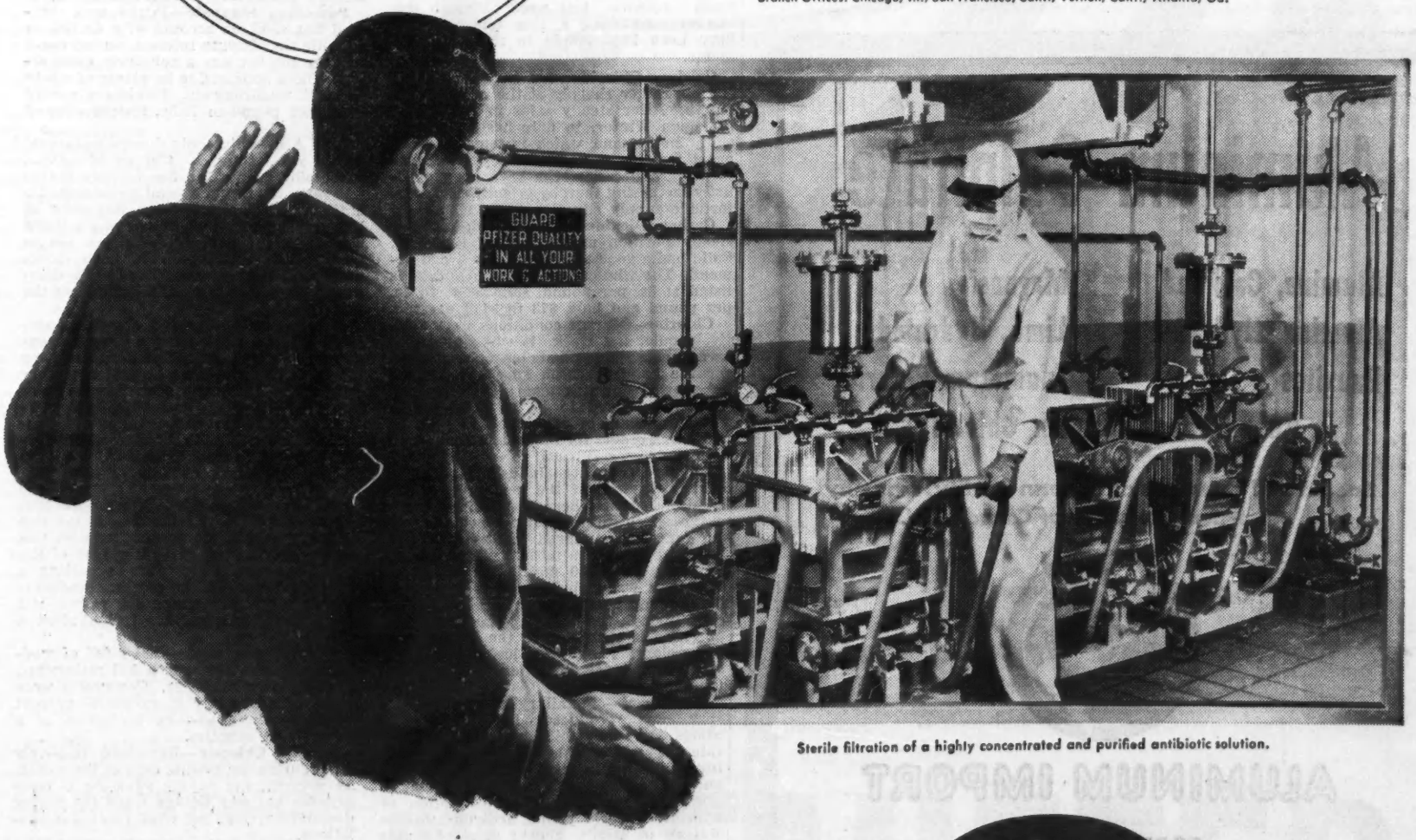

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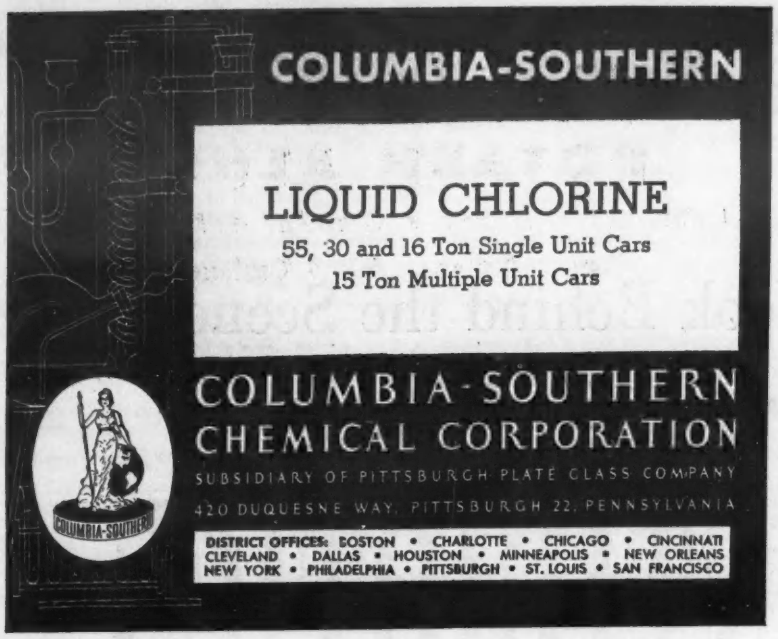
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Heavy Chemicals

Price declines were recorded last week but the revisions were not extensive enough to affect the index. The upward swing of tin metal was contrasted last week by a decline and most of the tin salts were priced fractionally lower. Buying interest subsided in the metal and consumers were not inclined to operate except at price concessions. Demand for potassium stannate and other tin salts also slowed down and there was little of noteworthy activity in the markets. Sodium antimoniate prices were reduced as a reflection of the decline in the metal recorded early this month. Quicksilver held steady but unchanged under a continuance of improved demand. There were no new developments of importance in the other nonferous metals.

Interest in heavy chemicals showed a seasonal falling off last week. Temporary closing of many consuming plants for the holiday season affected the tonnage movement. There was also a desire to keep consumer stocks down over the year-end inventory period. It might be stated that the movement of light soda ash and liquid caustic soda held steady until late in the month. Consumer demand was not sufficient in December to absorb, all the chlorine production readily and some producers of sulphuric acid reported a moderate backing up of stocks. The open Winter has reduced the demand for calcium chloride for ice control. The tone of glacial acetic acid was a bit softer with stocks plentiful. The strike at a nearby phosphate and chemical plant ended last week, the walkout lasted 43 days.

U. S. exports of chemicals and related products climbed from $62,400,000 in August to $77,600,000 in September, the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, has announced. The rise resulted primarily from increases in exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and chemical specialties.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Cracker bakeries did most of their buying early in the month when sales averaged up to seasonal dimensions. There was not much activity last week although the market maintained a firm tone. Stocks have been kept ample to meet requirements.

Calcium Chloride—Ice control demand fell off rather sharply at the close of the month. After steady sales in November, the open Winter, to date has occasioned a dip in demand which is somewhat unusual for this period of the year. Meanwhile, producers' stocks have been gradually increasing thereby permitting a comfortable supply situation to develop.

Carbon Dioxide—Market maintained a steady position at the end of the year. Solid had a good season under a broad demand. The wholesale price of cylinders is listed at 8c. per pound, solid 3½c. to 4c. per pound and bulk $73 to $115 per ton.

Chlorine—Market conditions were relatively quiet last week. It was stated that several consuming plants have closed down for the holiday season and that demand has slowed down temporarily. The spot market appeared to be in good supply with producers in a position to take on additional orders for immediate or forward shipments.

Copper Sulphate—Industrial demand held fairly well at the beginning of the holiday season. There was nothing much in the agricultural inquiry. Florida is calling for some material but so far, sales have not reached a normal seasonal average. On the 4,000 metric ton order for Greece, it was stated that bids from British producers were lower than the American although the order specified that the purchase is restricted to the U. S. or its possessions. The market has been kept in ample supply for domestic use with prices firm and unchanged.

Fluorspar — Metallurgical-grade fluorspar was produced in the United States at only 43 percent of the rate at which this material was being consumed in steel plants in the second quarter, and acid-grade fluorspar at 67 percent of the rate of consumption of hydrofluoric-acid plants, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks at steel plants continued to decline in the second quarter. Stocks of fluorspar at consumers' plants on June 30, 1953, (195,923 short tons) were 8 percent less than stocks at plants on March 31, 1953. Stocks at domestic mines on June 30, 1953, were 14 percent less than at the close of the first quarter.

Production and shipments of metallurgical grade fluorspar of domestic origin were 33,636 short tons and 37,854 short tons, respectively, in the second quarter of 1953, compared with production of 39,577 tons and shipments of 35,486 tons in the second quarter of 1952. Of the shipments of metallurgical grade fluorspar in the second quarter of 1953, 30,832 tons were from the Illinois-Kentucky district and 7,022 tons were from Utah, Nevada, and Iowa. Production and shipments of acid-grade fluorspar were 40,461 and 41,373 short tons, respectively, increases of about 1 percent in production and 7 percent in shipments. However, production and shipments of ceramic-grade fluorspar declined slightly in the second quarter.

Potash, Caustic—Remained relatively quiet last week. Orders received represented actual wants and were not of extensive dimensions. Consumers have shown a disposition to keep inventories down throughout the past month and producers' stocks have continued ample to meet requirements.

Potassium Carbonate—Attracted moderate attention but not unusually active with sales limited to actual needs of glass plants and other consumers. Light demand over most of the past month has occasioned some increase in producers' inventories and immediate shipments continued readily available.

Potassium Chlorate—Buying interest has not exceeded seasonal dimensions. Match factories have taken stocks for actual wants. Supply conditions continued comfortable permitting prompt shipments.

Potassium Stannate—Prices were lowered last week on account of a decline in metallic tin. Buying interest slowed down and the market was a relatively quiet affair. There appeared to be plenty of stocks to meet requirements. Producers quoted 64.7c. per pound to 71.3c. freight allowed East.

Soda Ash—Shipments showed a seasonal falling off last week. Closing of several consuming plants for the holiday period was reflected in the overall movement. Up until last week the tonnage shipments of light ash held up well. There was a slight decline in the demand for dense ash as glass plants endeavored to keep stocks down over the year-end. The supply situation remained comfortable throughout the past month.

Soda, Caustic—Demand showed a seasonal dip last week for the same reasons as noted in soda ash. The desire to keep stocks down over the year-end inventory period was visibly apparent. Shipments of liquid caustic over the month have averaged good, the first half of the period comparing favorably with November. Production has not been cutback sufficiently to impair the supply and stocks have continued readily available.

Sodium Antimoniate—Prices were lowered last week as a reflection of the late decline in antimony metal. Demand was rather slow during the latter part of the month as consumers were expecting a downward revision in prices. Producers named 26½c. per pound for carlots and 28c. for smalled quantities, freight allowed East.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Sales fell of moderately late in the month but maintained a fair seasonal average. Consumers were not inclined to buy in excess of current wants as there was no indication of a shortage of supplies.

Sodium Chlorate—Remained relatively quiet during the closing days of the month. At present, the supply situation is comfortable but may tighten when the Spring demand develops for weed control formulations.

Sodium Stannate—Priced lower following the decline in tin. There was some slow down in the plating demand last week which was not out of line with the season. Stocks were readily available with producers naming 47.8c. per pound to 53.2c., freight allowed East.

Sulphur—No apparent easement in de-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Sodium antimoniate, 1c. per lb.
Tin chloride, .06c. per lb.
Crystals, .05c. per lb.
Metal, 1c. per lb.
Sulphate, .06c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, .04c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 26, 1952
98.43	98.43	98.29	95.89

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

mand at the close of the month. Shipments held a steady average with major consumers receiving all the material they require. There was no indication of a shortage of supplies in the near future.

Tin Chemicals—Prices slanted downward last week under a lower tin market. Demand did not compare favorably with the preceding week. The breakdown showed chloride at 82.4c. to $1.031 per pound, crystals 80½c. to 84½c., sulphate 88.3c. to 90.3c. and tetrachloride 72c. to 73c. per pound f.o.b. the works.

Acids

Acetic—Slow industrial demand has softened the tone of the glacial market although no change in prices was announced. It was stated that stocks have increased during December with sellers looking for business.

Chromic—Sales averaged good during most of the month but the volume dipped a bit last week, probably through holiday influences. Producers have maintained a favorable supply condition and have been able to level off the plating demand for immediate shipment.

Hydrochloric—Demand did not appear as active at the close as at the beginning of the month. Stocks have increased in some producing quarters and consumers were able to secure immediate shipments without difficulty.

Nitric—Market position steady with demand fair and holding about at November level. Supply situation favorable and meeting current requirements readily.

Sulphuric—Demand, while good, has not exceeded production in this area. Producers seem to be getting all the sulphur they desire and there is no indication of a shortage in the near future, in fact some producers are confident of an adequate supply aver 1954.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production of primary aluminum in September was 109,333 short tons, a decrease of 1,212 tons compared with August, according to the Bureau of Mines. Continued dry weather in the Tennessee Valley (the most severe in many years) resulted in decreased hydroelectric power and consequently effected the production of primary aluminum metal A major producer, for example, at Alcoa, Tennessee, was forced to close down several pot lines. Despite the power shortage in September the daily rate of production for the entire industry was 3,644 tons, compared with 3,566 tons produced in August.

Department of Defense has submitted another estimate of aluminum requirements at an unscheduled meeting of the Defense Mobilization Board, but a review was again ordered at the suggestion of Deputy Secretary of Defense. This is the second time that a review has been requested.

Copper—Production of refined copper in the U. S. during November was placed at 119,230 tons by the Copper Institute. Output for eleven months ending November 30 amounted to 1,271,707 tons. Deliveries to farbricators in November totaled to 100,908 tons, compared with 110,519 in the preceding month. Stocks on November 30 were 95,274 tons, against 84,303 on October 31. Daily average production for November was 3,364 tons, compared with 3,565 in October and an eleven months average of 3,986 tons. Crude copper production for November was placed at 81,326 tons, against 83,433 in October.

There were no new developments in the local market last week. It is understood that Chilean copper is being sold on the basis of 30c. and that quite a sizable tonnage has been purchased. Domestic was listed at 29½c. to 30c. per pound, delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Demand turned rather spotty last week and it appeared as though aggregate sales did not involve sizable dimensions. The tone was steady with the common grade priced at 13½c. per pound New York and 13.30c. at St. Louis. Shipments for November automobile replacement batteries declined seasonally to 2,176,000 units from 2,825,000 units in the preceding month and recorded a slight increase from the 2,168,000 units shipped in November, 1952, according to the Association of American Battery Manufacturers. The Association reported that total this year amounted to 21,727,000 units, compared with 20,478,000 units in the corresponding period of last year.

Quicksilver—Imports during the third quarter of 1953 were more than double those in the previous three months, and although notably below the first quarter, were substantially above most earlier three months periods, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output in the third quarter of 1953 was 3,040 flasks, or 20 percent less than the second quarter and was at the lowest quarterly rate since the second quarter of 1952. Chief producing properties were the Abbott, Lake County, New Idria (including San Carlos), San Benito County, La Libertad, San Luis Obispo County, Culver-Baer, Cloverdale, and Mt. Jackson (including Great Eastern), Sonoma County, California; Hermes, Valley County, Idaho; Cordero, Humboldt County, Nevada; and Bonanza, Douglas County, Oregon. These nine mines accounted for 94 percent of the production. The remainder came from 17 other properties, including 1 mine in Alaska.

Stocks of metal in producers, consumers and dealers hands continued, with one or two exceptions, well above other periods prior to the last quarter of 1952. Reported stocks at 32,800 flaskes, do not include the large quantities of metal held by the United States Government. General imports (14,500 flasks) in the third quarter were more than double the small receipts in the second quarter. Of the receipts in the third quarter, Italy supplied 47 percent, Mexico 26 percent, Spain 17 percent, and Yugoslavia 9 percent. Receipts from all sources were substantially in excess of the second quarter. Exports of mercury were 101 flasks in the third quarter compared with 72 in the preceding quarter; reexports were 325 flasks compared with

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239 flasks. Of the exports in the third quarter, 41 flasks went to Japan, 24 to Brazil, 16 to Canada, and the remainder in lots of 1 flask to 7 flasks to 5 other countries. Of the reexports, 307 flasks went to Japan, 14 to Canada, and 4 to Venezuela.

Buying interest was described as good last week with a further tightening of spot offerings. It was stated that demand was stimulated to some extent by fear of a dock strike. The market was quoted firm at $189 to $191 per flask on spot.

Selenium—Producers were unable to note any sign of easement in the supply situation late in the month. According to trade reports, the major part of current production is being channeled for government use. The market is quoted at $4.25 to $4.75 per pound for domestic material.

Tin—Prices slanted downward last week. There was little activity of importance in the local market with buyers looking for concessions and withholding operations until they were granted. The London market closed at noon last Thursday and will open today. Straits tin in the domestic market was quoted at 85c. per pound on spot late Thursday.

Zinc—Activity did not exceed moderate dimensions during the past week. Special high grade zinc seemed to command a preference over prime western while the tone of the market continued steady. The trade was not inclined to look for much activity until the holiday season is ended. Prime western was priced at 10½c. per pound delivered New York and at 10c. East St. Louis basis. High grade delivered was quoted at 11.35c. and special high grade at 11½c. per pound delivered.

BDSA Position Goes To Clarence Burrell

Appointment of Clarence R. Burrell as director of the general components division, Business and Defense Services Administration, has been announced by Charles F. Honeywell, BDSA Administrator.

Mr. Burrell, vice-president in charge of sales of Tool Steel Gear & Pinion Company, succeeds Victor A. Spoehr who is returning to his post as vice-president and general manager of H. M. Harper Company, Morton Grove, Ill.

Both Mr. Burrell and Mr. Spoehr serve the BDSA under an executive rotation system by which the services of outstanding business men are made available to the government without compensation. From 1927 to 1929 Mr. Burrell was associated with Inland Steel Company, Chicago, as an industrial engineer. In 1929 he accepted a position as chief engineer of Lubrication Devices, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich., which in 1932 was merged with Cleveland Worm & Gear Company, and Farval Corporation.

At the time of the merger, Mr. Burrell was named assistant general sales manager and held that post until May, 1941, when he joined Tool Steel Gear & Pinion Company as vice president in charge of sales. In his work with Lubrication Devices and Farval, Mr. Burrell developed and patented a number of centralized lubrication devices which were successfully manufactured and marketed. He previously served the government on loan from his company when for nine months in 1951 he was chief of the mechanical power transmission branch of the General Components Division of the National Production Authority.

Olin Industries Names Two Operations Vice-Presidents

Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., has named N. H. Collinsson and M. F. Meissner vice-presidents for operations. Mr. Collinsson, who has been general manager of the Olin cellophane division, Pisgah Forest, N. C., since 1951, will, as vice-president for operations, administer the film, paper, forest products and electrical divisions. The film division is the former Olin cellophane division and the paper division is the former Ecusta paper division.

Mr. Meissner, who has been general manager of the metals division with headquarters at East Alton, as vice-president for operations, will administer the arms and ammunition, explosives, Ramset and metals divisions. He will also act as general manager of the metals division.

Dicalite Adds McIntyre

Francis V. McIntyre has joined the sales department of Dicalite Division, Los Angeles, of Great Lakes Carbon Corporation. Mr. McIntyre will cover parts of the metropolitan New York and New Jersey area in technical service work and sales of Dicalite diatomite filteraids, fillers and other materials.

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Goodyear Chemical Manager

Herman R. Thies has been promoted to general manager of all chemical products for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. Mr. Thies joined Goodyear in 1930 as a rubber research compounder. He was appointed assistant director of research in 1936 and six years later was advanced to manager of "Pliolite" sales. He became head of the plastics and coating department in 1945 and was made manager of Goodyear's chemical division when it was first organized in 1948. Among Mr. Thies' major accomplishments in the chemical field is his development of "Pliolite" "NR."

Polyethylene Resins Group Is Established by Monsanto

The establishment of a new product sales group for polyethylene resins, with Edmund S. Childs as sales manager has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass.

R. C. Evans, general manager of sales, said the move was in anticipation of the start-up, late next year, of the company's first polyethylene production unit. Mr. Childs, who has spearheaded the company's product development work on polyethylene since early this year, currently is assistant manager of product development for the division. His new assignment will become effective January 1.

Monsanto announced its decision to enter the polyethylene field in March of this year (OPD, 4/6/53). An announcement that the initial production unit was under construction at the company's plant in Texas City, Tex., came last month (OPD, 11/9/53). Production of the resin in commercial quantities, about 66,000,000 pounds annually, is scheduled for start-up in the fourth quarter of 1954.

Olin Appoints Herzog, Silk Division Managers

Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., has appointed Milton L. Herzog general manager of the film division and C. E. Silk general manager of the firm's new international division.

The film division formerly was known as the cellophane division. Mr. Herzog, former production manager and assistant to the general manager of the former Olin cellophane division, joined the Olin organization in 1933. The international division has absorbed the responsibilities of the former export division and its personnel will administer all operations and investments outside the United States. Mr. Silk, with Olin twenty-three years, has spent eighteen years in research, development and production and, for the past five years, has been engaged in company activities abroad.

Archer-Daniels Names West

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Clyde C. West a member of the technical sales force. His headquarters will be in Archer-Daniels' new Los Angeles office. Mr. West has been associated with the paint and varnish industry since 1938 in the capacities of chemist, plant manager, technical representative and manager of resin research.

Troy Chemical Co. Appoints Agent

Troy Chemical Company, New York, has appointed Russell Chemical Company, 1200 South Front street, New Orleans 13, La., as exclusive representatives for its line of specialties and additives in Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Pfaudler Export Order Reaches Top for Year

Upsurging plastics production in France has resulted in the largest export order of the year received by Pfaudler Company, Rochester, N. Y., for chemical process equipment.

The company will produce ten 2,000 gallon glassed-steel polymerizers, costing $162,000 for Pechiney Company, Paris chemical manufacturers. Equipment will be for production of polyvinyl chloride. Last year, Pfaudler supplied almost identical equipment for the same company.

G. C. McClellan & Co. Moves

G. C. McClellan & Co. has moved to a new location at 101 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. The telephone numbers (Liverty 2-0995-6) remain the same.

Trade Briefs

H. D. Ledbetter and G. W. Meaders have joined the Freeport, Tex., division of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Clinton Morrison has been appointed deputy regional director of Foreign Operations Administration programs in the Far East.

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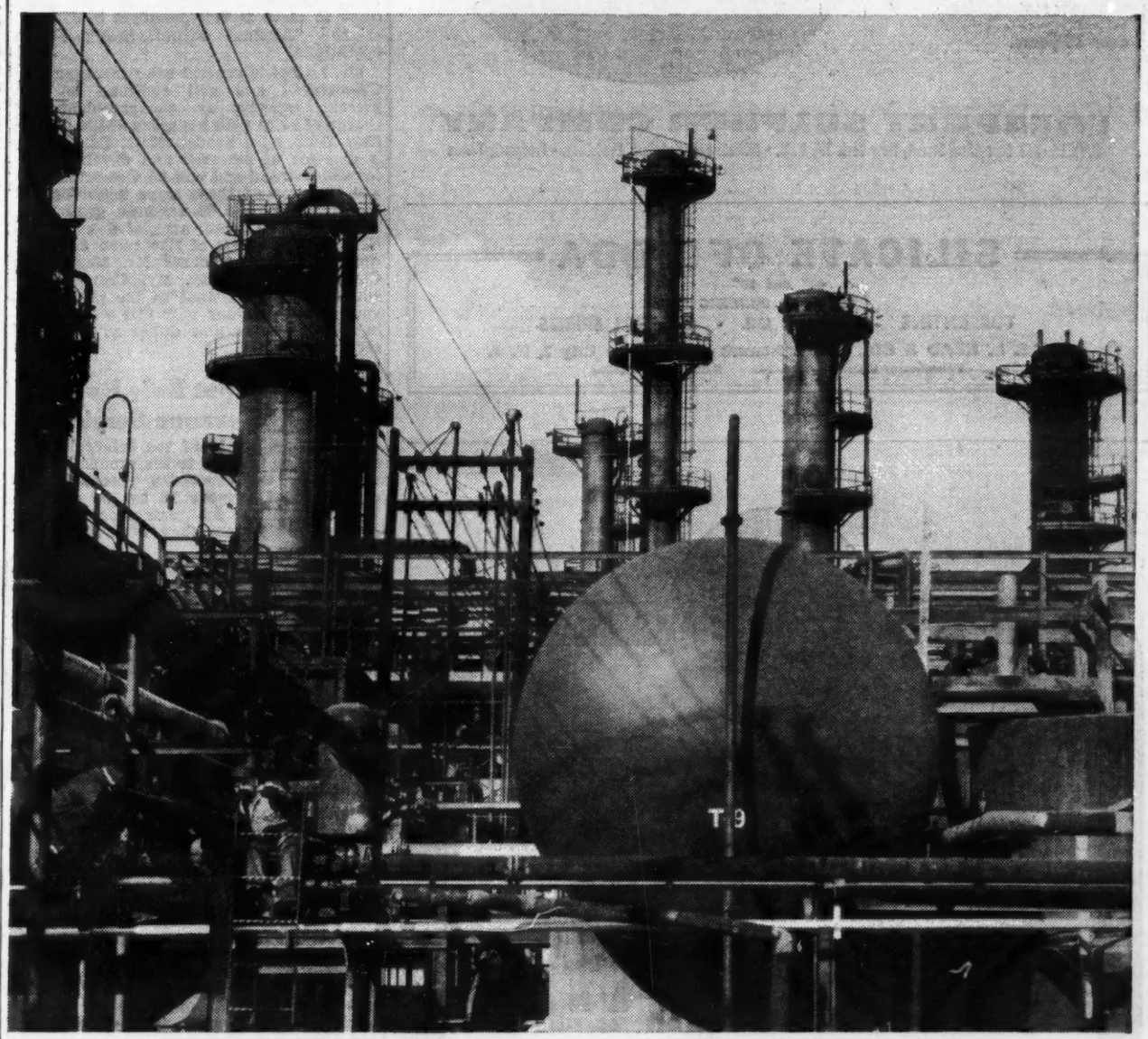

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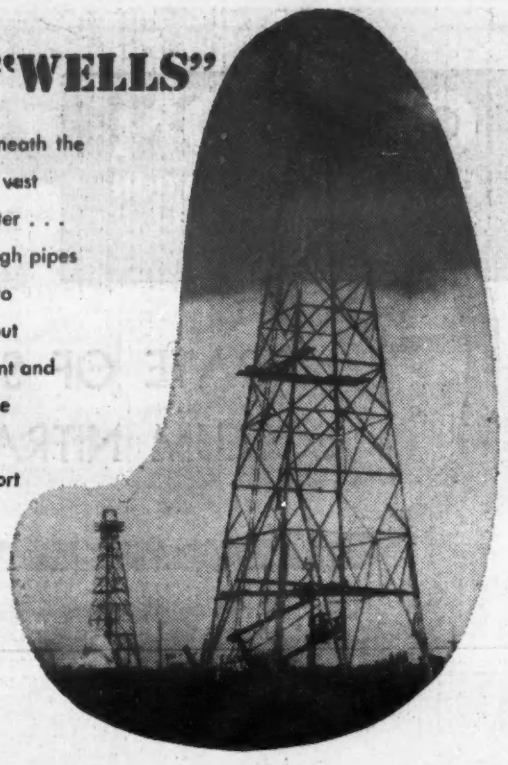

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Chemstrand Corp. Elects 4 New Vice-Presidents

Election of four new vice-presidents, a corporation secretary and assistant secretary for the Chemstrand Corporation has been announced by Henry H. Bitler, president. The newly named vice-presidents are Roy G. Hemminghaus, F. William Koster, William G. Luttge and Dr. Frank J. Soday. Thomas H. Choate was elected as secretary and James H. Crow, jr., assistant secretary. Chemstrand is a jointly owned associate company of American Viscose Corporation and Monsanto Chemical Company with corporation headquarters located at Decatur, Ala.

Dr. Charles S. Venable, director of the chemical research department of American Viscose, has resigned as vice-president of Chemstrand, a position he assumed in March, 1949, to assist in the development stages of the corporation. Dr. Venable will remain as a member of the Chemstrand board.

Mr. Hemminghaus, plant manager of Chemstrand's nylon filament yarn manufacturing facilities now under construction near Pensacola, Fla., as vice-president will contine to be in charge of nylon plant operations. Mr. Koster, who resigned as secretary, is "Acrilan" acrylic fiber plant manager at Decatur. He will continue to serve as vice-president in charge of the "Acrilan" manufacturing plant operations.

Mr. Luttge is general sales manager for Chemstrand and will continue in his present capacity as vice-president in charge of sales with his office at the firm's New York sales headquarters. Dr. Soday is director of research and development for Chemstrand and will be vice-president and director of these same activities at the firm's multi-unit research center at Decatur. Mr. Choate, associated with the New York law firm of Shearman & Sterling & Wright, replaces Mr. Koster as Chemstrand secretary. Mr. Crow is an administrative assistant to the president, and he will continue with this assignment in addition to hs new duties as assistant secretary.

Vinegar Output Rule Data Issued by Revenue Service

Regulation No. 19 of the Internal Revenue Service relating to the production of vinegar by the vaporizing process were republished December 18 by the agency to include all the amendments and changes made since they were issued in 1940.

The only new material not heretofore published were some definitions of terms used in the regulations and changes in several sections to conform to delegations of authority made during the reorganization of the Internal Revenue Service last July.

Obituaries

Eversley Childs

Eversley Childs, founder and chairman of the board of directors of Bon Ami Company, New York, died December 20 in that city. He was eighty-six years old.

Mr. Childs started his business career in his father's firm, Mica Roofing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mica Roofing was subsequently bought by Barrett Company and Mr. Childs continued with Barrett as a director and later as president. When Barrett became part of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Mr. Childs remained with the corporation as a director. He was also a director of Technicolor, Inc., Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation and Congoleum Company.

Matthew D. Mann, Jr.

Matthew D. Mann, jr., retired operational director of Bayway refinery of Esso Standard Oil Company, Linden, N. J., died December 20 in Roselle, N. J. He was sixty-nine years old. He was credited with the development of continuous and commercial-scale production of isopropyl alcohol and white oil and with perfecting the application of the bubble-cap principle of petroleum fractionation.

Robert A. Millikan

Robert A. Millikan, Nobel Prize-winning physicist in 1923 and an authority on cosmic rays, died December 19 in San Marino, Calif. He was eighty-five years old. Dr. Millikan had been head of California Institute of Technology for twenty-four years.

George White

George White, former governor of Ohio and an independent oil producer in Ohio, West Virginia and Oklahoma, died December 15 in West Palm Beach, Fla. He was eighty-one years old.

Leo J. Beckman, district manager of Sinclair Refining Company, New York, died December 21 in Denver, Col. He was sixty years old.

Dr. Joseph P. Koller, research chemist for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died December 21 in that city. He was sixty-three years old.

Frederick A. Mann, director of sales for Brandam-Henderson, Ltd., Montreal, Que., until his retirement three years ago, died December 17. Mr. Mann began his career with Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd., and was with the firm twenty-eight years.

Robert W. Michael, consulting mining engineer, died December 22 in New York. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Michael recently designed a plant for columbium and tantalum ores in British Guiana for Morabisi Mining Company. He was formerly chief engineer for Companhia de Diamantes de Angola in Portuguese West Africa.

Joseph A. Neary, a chemist with Sinclair & Valentine Company, New York, died December 21 in Yonkers, N. Y. He was thirty-six years old.

Miss Ann Mae Thorpe, president and treasurer of Fort Miller Pulp & Paper Company, Fort Miller, N. Y., died in that city December 20. She was eighty-six years old. Miss Thorpe took over management of the company in 1908 after the death of her father, John Thorpe.

William H. Vause, who retired thirty years ago as an engineer with Flood & Conklin Varnish Company, Newark, N. J., died December 16 in Arlington, N. J. He was ninety years old. Mr. Vause had served Flood & Conklin twenty-seven years.

Industry Looks at

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HYDRAZINE

Lead Clad Metals Advances Subject of Study by French

French industry has sent representatives to this country to study the latest American advances in lead clad metals.

Michel Robatel, of Ateliers Robatel et Mulatier, of Lyons, a leading producer of industrial machinery, and Jean Baptiste Ollier, director of the Societe Lyonnaise de Plomberie Industrielle, a lead engineering and construction firm, have made an inspection tour of oil processing, aniline die, metallurgical and chemical, process and atomic energy equipment firms.

The trip was under the auspices of Knapp Mills, Inc., New York, as a further step in their plan to establish a world-wide patent pool on clad metals. Knapp Mills, through licensing arrangements with American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia, is proceeding with the commercial development of a group of patents and processes having to do with lead.

The visit of the French firms was predicated on the necessity of translating to Europe and the Mediterranean areas the latest American technics whereby any equipment related to the atomic and chemical process fields might be fully fabricated abroad without recourse to outside assistance. The French representatives are studying the details of twelve manufacturing procedures so that they can take steps on their return to produce the clad metals by means of American production line methods. The fundamental equipment of Ateliers Robatel et Mulatier is said to be adequate for the basic fabricating requirements.

ODM Orders Speedup

—Continued from page 3

hardship within the civilian economy. He also directed that as much material as possible be purchased in the United States, but without cutting off foreign sources.

The committee of titanium experts is being established primarily to develop new and speedier methods for processing titanium ore. The committee has been asked to devote four months of concentrated effort on this problem in the hope of breaking the bottleneck to expansion of output. Mr. Flemming said that the establishment of the committee will make no change in the present program of the GSA seeking contracts for twenty-five tons of the processed material.

Mr. Flemming alo announced that the aluminum supply situation is again being reviewed with the Department of Defense to determine whether to proceed with the proposed third round of expansion. The third expansion would increase aluminum production capacity to around 1,750,000 tons, or about 200,000 tons, over the second round of expansion. The military is to review its aircraft requirements for aluminum and report by January 15.

AEC Awards Forty-Two Physical Research Contracts

Award of forty-two unclassified physical research contracts with universities, private research institutions and industrial laboratories was announced last week by the Atomic Energy Commission. The contracts, which generally were for a term of one year, were let as part of the AEC's continuing policy of utilizing private research laboratories in conducting research related to atomic energy.

Contract proposals are reviewed by scientists who are well acquainted with the field of the proposed research and its relevance to the atomic energy program. Their reviews are taken into consideration by the AEC division of research before a decision is made whether or not to accept the proposal. The contracts are negotiated and administered by AEC operations offices.

Generally, the institutions participate with the AEC in defraying the costs of the research. The institution contributes the funds and services which it normally devotes to work in that field, and AEC provides additional assistance to purchase equipment and pay salaries of research associates and assistants.

Detroit Graphite Appoints

Detroit Graphite Company, a division of Valspar Corporation, New York, has appointed Frank Hogan general sales manager, succeeding E. C. Roberts, who is retiring as vice-president and general sales manager after more than thirty-five years of service with the organization. Mr. Hogan had been a representative for the division in Detroit, Mich.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Initial steps to advance the price of BHC have been completed and the market is established on a higher selling basis. The uplift is the result of efforts to bring prices more closely in line with the increased costs of crude material, distribution and technical service. The upward revision follows closely the pattern set by DDT and should allow at least a small profit to producers which the previous low prices did not. Activity has narrowed down for the synthetic insecticides as well as the botanicals which is not an unusual occurrence at this period of the year. Pyrethrun is still under the influence of competiitive pressure with the price range wider than in the past. The absence of important buying power at present has made it difficult to determine just when the market will stabilize itself.

There was an absence of new developments in the markets for the basic fertilizer chemicals last week. The movement was interrupted temporarily by holiday influences but the trend appeared toward betterment. The government has asked for bids on 208,000 long tons of nitrogen fertilizer for Korea and it will be some time after the turn of the year before the result is known. Equalization of freights out of Pittsburgh has accelerated shipments of ammonium sulphate but it was stated that stocks are still backing up. Irregular increases were reported in the movement of superphosphate and the same condition applied to potassium muriate. Packing-house by-products remained quiet and steady with no price changes to record.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate — Market conditions did not change appreciably last week. Shipments appeared to be slanting toward improvement and it was stated that freight equalization by Pittsburgh producers has stimulated the movement to some extent. There is no shortage of stocks at present and it will be interesting to know how much of the 208,000 long tons of nitrogen fertilizer for Korea will be placed in the American market.

Bone Meal—Sales are not involving any unusual dimensions at present. The movement of domestic steamed was spotty at best with the stockfeed trade pursuing a rather indifferent attitude. Sellers were no less firm in their views and continued to name $55 per ton bags, carlots, works.

Castor Pomace—Market situation continued steady, with no unusual activity to note. Scattered sales were reported on the basis of $25 per ton, in bags, carlots, f.o.b. the works.

Dried Blood—Prices held steady at the advance recorded in the preceding period. Activity was narrow, which is not out of line during the holiday season. Sellers quoted $7.50 per unit of ammonia, New York, and $7.75 at Chicago. It might be of interest to note that the market is now established at the highest level of the year.

Fish Meal—According to Baltimore advices, menhaden meal is temporarily neglected. A nominal quotation is given at $134 to $135 per ton. It was stated that imported fish meal equivalent to menhaden is listed at $135. Other imported grades are quoted below this figure, with the market in a highly competitive condition.

Hoof Meal—Remained at the recent advance with buying activity limited. Sellers named $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis, with stocks not too liberal.

Phosphate Rock — Domestic shipments are expected to increase when the Spring movement for superphosphate gets fully underway. Demand at present is described as fair. Export shipments are confined chiefly to old contracts, with North Europe and Japan the most active outlets. Stocks have continued ample to meet requirements.

Potassium Muriate—Market conditions turned rather quiet last week, although the trend was toward increased withdrawals and a reduction of stocks at plant storage houses. A decided improvement is expected in the movement to mixers shortly after the turn of the year.

Sodium Nitrate—Market conditions remained relatively quiet over the weekend. Shipments were described as seasonally normal, with prospects favoring definite improvement after the turn of the year, when the Spring demand develops. Supplies have been built up at stock points to meet requirements.

Price Trends

Advanced
BHC tech., 0.15c. per gamma unit.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 26, 1952
111.24	111.24	111.35	113.08

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Superphosphate — Domestic production of superphosphate for the month of October amounted to 168,157 short tons (100 percent A.P.A.) according to the Bureau of the Census. This figure represents an increase of 5 percent over the September, 1953, output and a decline of 11 percent from the producion figure reported for the corresponding month of 1952. Shipments of all grades of superphosphate totaled 101,610 tons for October or an increase of 8 percent over the previous month's volume and a 6 percent decline from the figure reported for October, 1952. Stocks on hand at the end of October were 1 percent less than those held on October 1, 1953, and 3 percent less than the quantities on hand as of October 31, 1952. These monthly figures (including percentage changes) are unadjusted for seasonal variation and number of working days. Stocks of normal on October 31 were 196,915 tons, triple 45,969 tons, and wet base 2,653 tons.

For the period January through October, 1953, production and shipments of normal and enriched superphosphate declined 8 and 7 percent, respectively, when compared with the data for the same ten months of 1952. Both production and shipments of concentrated grade on the other hand increased 21 and 18 percent, respectively, for this period, while production of wet-base goods declined 12 percent and shipments increased 11 percent.

Tankage—Quiet and firm here and in the Midwest. Limited available stocks enabled sellers to hold prices at the late advance. Sellers named $6.75 per unit of ammonia New York, and $7.75 Chicago.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Demand continued strong throughout the market with increased trading reported. Prices for all listings were firm and unchanged. Ammonium phosphate, 16/20 grade, and ammonium nitrate remained tight.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$90.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.93 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$38-$41.50 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meal—$2.45 per unit l.c.l., domestic tuna, sacks included, f.o.b. San Pedro; $2.40 per unit carlots. $2.30 per unit nominal, imported tuna meal, ex-dock, Los Angeles Harbor, $2.05 per unit Canadian herring meal, f.o.b. Price Rupert, $2.10 per unit f.o.b. Vancouver.

Sodium nitrate—$54.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $49.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$31.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $4.25 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Higher prices have been established for BHC. Carlots and truck loads are now listed at 0.9c. per gamma for 12 to 15 percent delivered and at 1c. per gamma unit for 36 percent. This is the initial step in bringing the market more nearly in line with the higher cost of raw material, distribution and technical costs and should stimulate production. The price change is the first recorded since mid-summer of this year. There were no new developments in DDT over the past week. Pyrethrum prices are going through a period of readjustment and will likely become more stabilized after the turn of the year. The market still holds a competitive position with the listings covering a wide range. The Spring buying movement has not started in insecticides although buyers are closely following developments. Judging by trade reports, the botanicals experienced a better season during 1953 than several of the synthetics.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Shell Appoints McOmie Manager of New Refinery

R. W. McOmie, manager of Shell Oil Company's Wilmington, Calif., refinery, has been appointed manager of the new refinery the firm is constructing at Anacortes, Wash., it has been announced by F. S. Clulow, vice-president in charge of manufacturing. P. J. Merkus, assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing, will succeed Mr. McOmie as manager of the Wilmington refinery. The appointments will be effective January 15.

While the refinery at Anacortes is being constructed, Mr. McOmie will devote his full time to coordinating various activities in connection with the project, and to developing and training of the operating organization. Mr. McOmie started his Shell career in 1927 as a chemist at the company's Martinez, Calif., refinery. He progressed through increasingly responsible assignments at Martinez and Wilmington. In 1943 he was named assistant refinery manager at Wilmington and was promoted to manager in 1946.

Mr. Merkus joined Shell in 1934 as a technologist at St. Louis, Mo. He became chief technologist at the company's Norco, La., refinery in 1939, manager of the research and development department at New York in 1943, and assistant to the manufacturing vice-president in 1946.

Tetraethyl Lead Compound Development Told by duPont

A new tetraethyl lead compound, aviation mix, with a lower blue dye concentration, designed specifically to meet US air Force standards, is being produced by the petroleum chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The new aviation mix will permit refiners to dye military aviation gasolines more easily within the ranges of the recently announced new color standards, it was said. These standards were developed through the cooperative effort of the Air Force and the duPont petroleum chemicals division. Additional information on the new mix compound and the color standards—technical memoranda 210 and 220—is available from duPont at Wilmington.

Blaw-Knox Names Maddocks

Robert R. Maddocks has been appointed chief process engineer of the western headquarters of Blaw-Knox Company's chemical plants division at Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Maddocks has been active in the design, construction, and operation of petroleum refining and petrochemical plants. He has been associated with the Pennzoil Company, Arthur G. McKee & Co., Petrochem Development Company and the Bechtel Corporation. While with the construction firms, he was a key figure in the recent major refinery modernization and expansion carried out by Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Sinclair Refining Company, California Oil Company and Petroleos Mexicanos.

Farm Chemicals Meeting Set

The Colorado Agricultural Chemicals Association will hold its annual joint meeting with the State Agricultural Clearing Committee January 29 at the Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Col. Proposed changes in the agricultural chemicals recommendations for Colorado are reviewed and discussed at these joint sessions.

Trade Briefs

Carl F. Sprague has joined the sales department of Chase Bag Company, Chicago, Ill., as a packaging engineer.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has completed new engineering and research facilities at its Sugar Creek, Mo., refinery.

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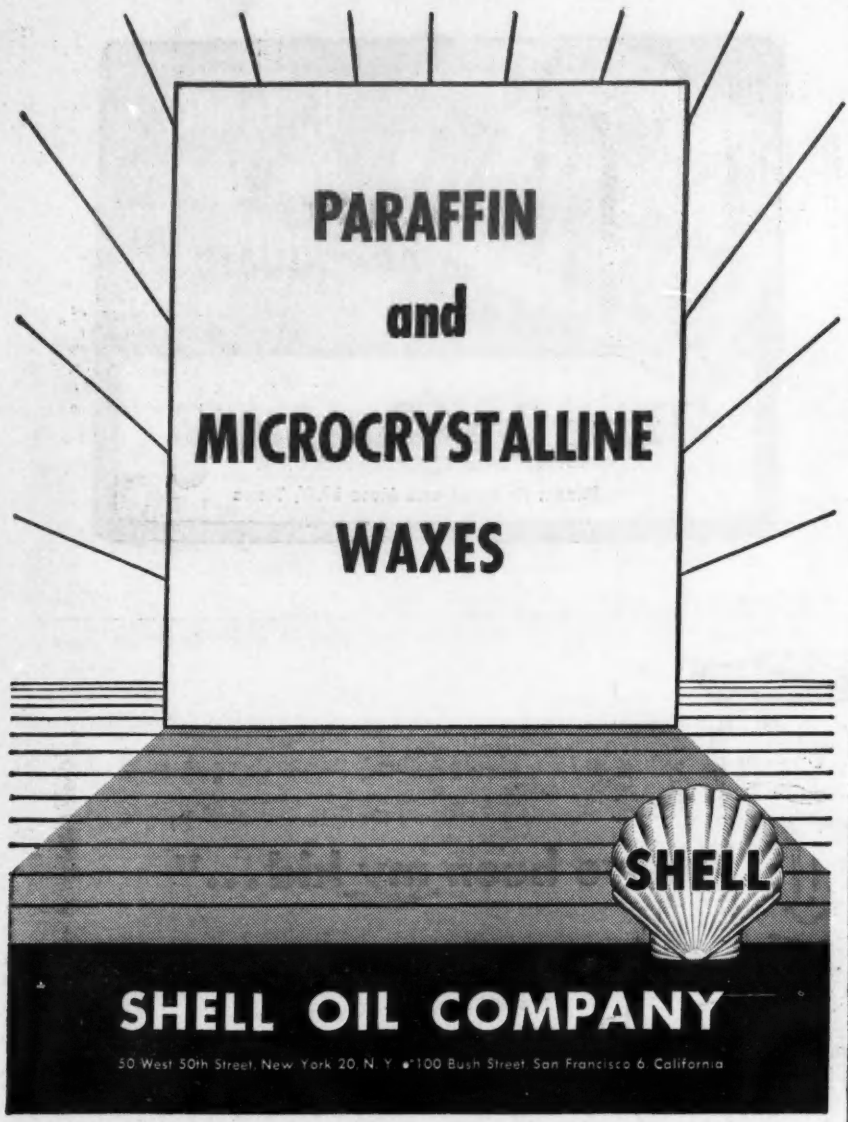

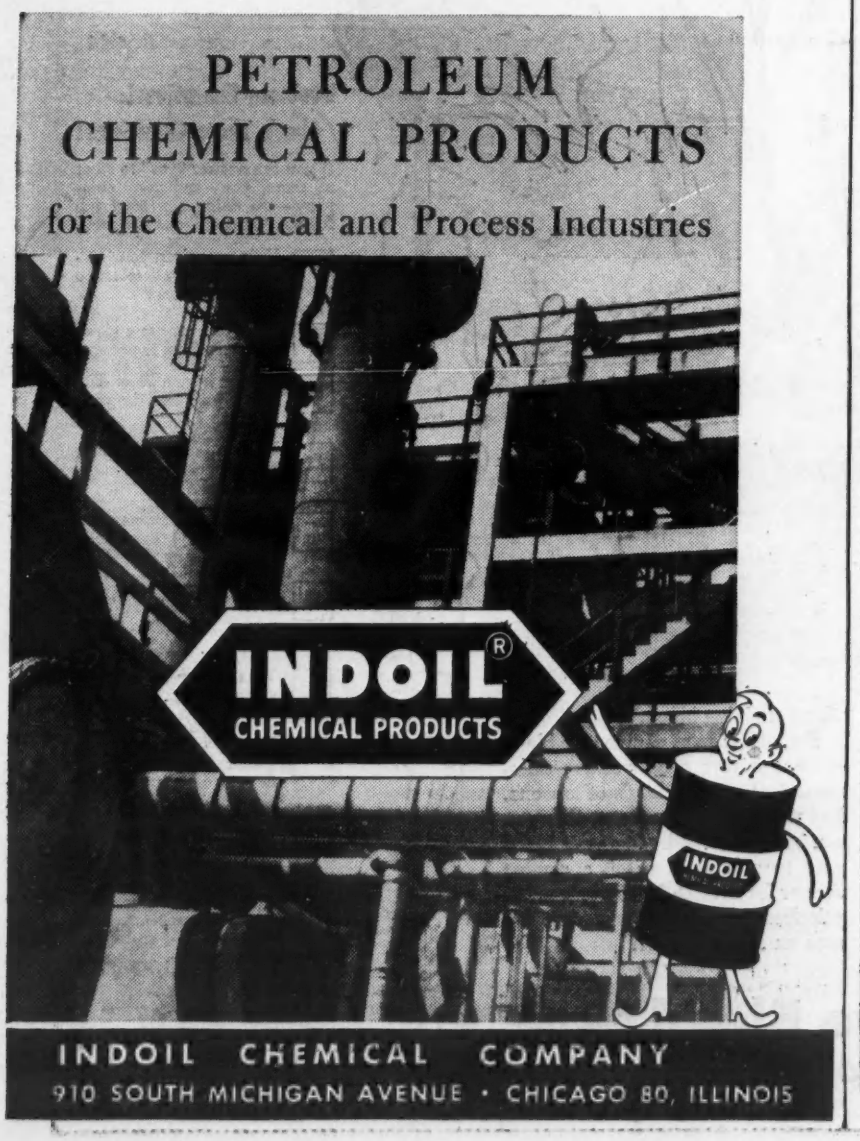

Petroleum Derivatives

Prices remained steady last week as supply and demand relationships showed no significant change. The general pattern of buying was slightly easier as consumers were working inventories down before the end of the year.

Aliphatic demand was only fair. Buying interest was particularly affected by consumer inventory consciousness. The number of calls for mineral spirits have not shown a great deal of expansion during this last quarter, and recent weeks brought the seasonal drop for the year-end. Buying interest for heptane and hexane was relatively good, compared with some other aliphatics. Demand from solvent extractions of vegetable oils was steady and at reasonably good levels.

Aromatics have also seen a bit of easing off due to inventory cuts desired by consumers. Xylol has been in adequate supply lately to meet consumption requirements. Aromatic concentrates were also available for the immediate needs of buyers. Reductions in consumption of toluol for avgas during the fourth quarter have lessened the pressure in that market. Although nitration needs of the arsenals have remained high throughout the year, cuts in TNT requirements of toluol were scheduled to begin in January. Producers were not planning to move a substantial volume of toluol to avgas next year, a source said. Hence, the toluol supply has improved to the extent that industrial consumers were generally able to get enough material for their own needs. Supplies were not likely to get long, it was said, because petroleum production of toluol and xylol were normally kept under control and held to consumption levels.

The market for liquefied petroleum gases was firmer. Contract prices of propane and butane were not likely to drop now, trade sources felt. Spot material was disappearing as colder weather in a few areas improved demand. However, the picture was not extremely bright, and did depend upon a continuation of cold temperatures. Demand for fully refined paraffin waxes was still very strong. Supplies were a bit tight. Microcrystallines enjoyed a good demand.

Solvents and Diluents

Heptane—Producers reported that demand for this material was still pretty good. There was a good amount of interest from vegetable oil extractions and from adhesives. Supplies were sufficient to meet the requirements of consumers. Prices were firm at formerly established levels.

Hexane—A sustained buying pace from vegetable oil extraction uses kept this market in a relatively firm position. It was said that soybean extractions were not booming, but the market was good and steady. There has also been a fair market for export of this solvent for extraction uses.

Supplies of solvent were ample for current production needs. Some extractors were not running their plants in all locations, it was said, but they made up for it by producing all of their oil in concentrated locations. Hence, solvent extractions continued at a fairly good pace. Price schedules of hexane remained firm and unchanged.

Mineral Spirits — Supplies were relatively free, a source said. Demand has been steady except for a slight slow down in buying evident in many markets due to yearend inventory cutting. Buying activity has not expanded to expected proportions during the fall paint season.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 12 totaled 277,410,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 280,528,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,118,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,116,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,002,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1952
105.35	105.35	105.35	104.13

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Prices were firm at previously established quotations.

Toluol—Demand for this aromatic was still quite strong. Substantial cuts in avgas requirements have brought some easing in this last quarter. Government demand for TNT was sustained during the year, but cuts in the arsenal's needs were due in January and February. Right now, there was no indication that petroleum producers would have to plan on large volumes of toluol for use in avgas next year, a source stated. Thus, the pressure was off. Military requirements are particularly significant because they have represented the major outlet for toluol for quite some time. Industrial users, finding that they are able to get their own toluol requirements now, have sliced orders to actual consumption levels. Price schedules were firm and unchanged.

Xylol—The supply position of this aromatic has seen some easing in the last quarter of this year. Producers said that demand remained quite strong. But, there has been a slight decrease in the number of calls during the late weeks of this month. The reason was largely consumer inventory consciousness. Buyers try to cut stocks back before the yearend inventory counts are taken.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—It was felt that the spells of cold weather have firmed the picture up all over. However, the weather picture was still spotty. Cool air has increased sales of propane and butane in the south, a source reported. There was still some spot material available, however there was less and less each week. Some producers were beginning to take a little material out of underground storage. Tankcars were being sent to the south to meet the demand there. Prices remained firm at previous contract levels. A source stated that it felt prices could be maintained if we continue to have enough cold weather to keep the material moving. A raise in quotations was not likely at this time, it was felt.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — There were no changes in this market in the past week. Producers reported that buying interest has held the status quo. Activity was somewhere between medium and firm, it was said. Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate requirements of consumers. Prices were firm at former quotations.

Paraffin—The number of calls for fully refined grades was sustained at a very good pace. Supplies of a few grades were short of the entire demand due to continued heavy buying. No price activity has taken place since the revisions of packaging and handling differentials recently. Tankcar schedules had not changed, and were not expected to be altered. Crude scales were still in tight supply due to the good call for fully refined grades and cutbacks in luibricating oil production.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The solvent and diluent market witnessed little change over the week as demand continued at a good level and stocks were reported adequate. Price listings were firm and unchanged as follows:—Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or more, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Market conditions for propane continued relatively unchanged during the week with little improvement reported. Postings remained at 5.5c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Continued warm weather has seen little increase in call from interior Valley regions. Butane limited with steady demand; quoted 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Demand for high melting point paraffin waxes continued at a good rate as some grades showed further signs of tightening. Prices remain firm and unchanged as follows:—140/147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0805c. per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .088c. per pound. .007c. extra for cartons on loose slabs. Tankcar prices named .0765c. and .084c. per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oil, Gas Areas Mapped In Central Wyoming Area

The northern border of the Wind River Basin, including parts of Owl Creek and Bighorn Mountain ranges in central Wyoming, has been mapped by geologists of the Geological Survey as part of the search for areas that may provide new sources of oil and gas, according to an announcement by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

The map, prepared with the cooperation of the Geological Survey of Wyoming and the Department of Geology, University of Wyoming, is printed on a scale of 1:48,000, or 1 inch equals 4,000 feet. It shows the geology of an area of 540 square miles, including parts of the mountain ranges and the adjacent Wind River Basin. The mountains are complexly faulted in their southern margins, probably as a result of the mountain ranges having been moved southward along a buried thrust fault whose presence is inferred from structural and stratigraphic data. Thrust faults of small displacement can be observed in the eastern part of the area and it appears that one of these thrust faults controlled the accumulation of oil in oil-stained sandstone beds beneath the fault.

The report, issued as OM 124, is printed on two sheets measuring approximately forty-one by fifty-four inches. It is titled "Geology of the Badwater area, central Wyoming," and was prepared by Harry A. Tourtelot. Copies may be purchased at $1 per set from the distribution section, Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo., and from the chief of distribution, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C. Copies are also available for over-the-counter sale (but not by mail) at Geological Survey offices at 468 New Customhouse, Denver, Colo.; 315 Federal Building, Billings, Mont.; 234 Federal Building, Tulsa, Okla., and 504 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Carbide Atomic Energy Position Goes to Emlet

Logan B. Emlet has been appointed manager of production of the atomic energy activities in Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., it has been announced by Dr. J. G. Davidson, president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, the division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, which operates these facilities for the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Emlet succeeds W. B. Humes, who has been named manager of operations of Union Carbide Canada, Ltd., with headquarters in Toronto.

Mr. Emlet is currently superintendent of the Y-12 plant at Oak Ridge. In addition to the production work at Y-12, the former electromagnetic separation plant, he will be in charge of the gaesous diffusion plants for production of uranium 235 at Oak Ridge and Paducah. Mr. Humes' new post is with the recently-formed Canadian subsidiary of Union Carbide, which, after the first of the year, will conduct the businesses of corporation subsidiaries in Canada.

Atlantic Elects Jones V. P.

H. W. Jones, manager of industrial relations of Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has been elected a vice-president of the company. He started with Atlantic in 1926 as a chemical engineer and was named manager of industrial relations in 1935.

Trade Briefs

Charles S. Jones, president of Richfield Oil Company, has been elected president of the Western Oil and Gas Association.

Rudolph Cubicciotti, vice-president of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, has been elected chairman of the American Petroleum Institute lubrication committee for 1954.

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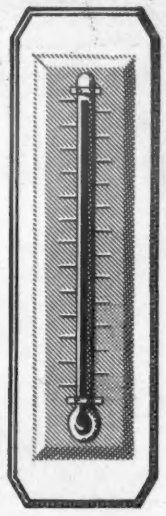

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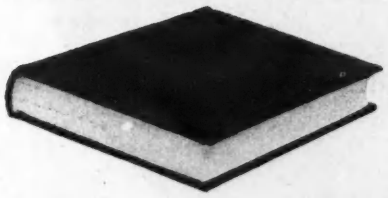

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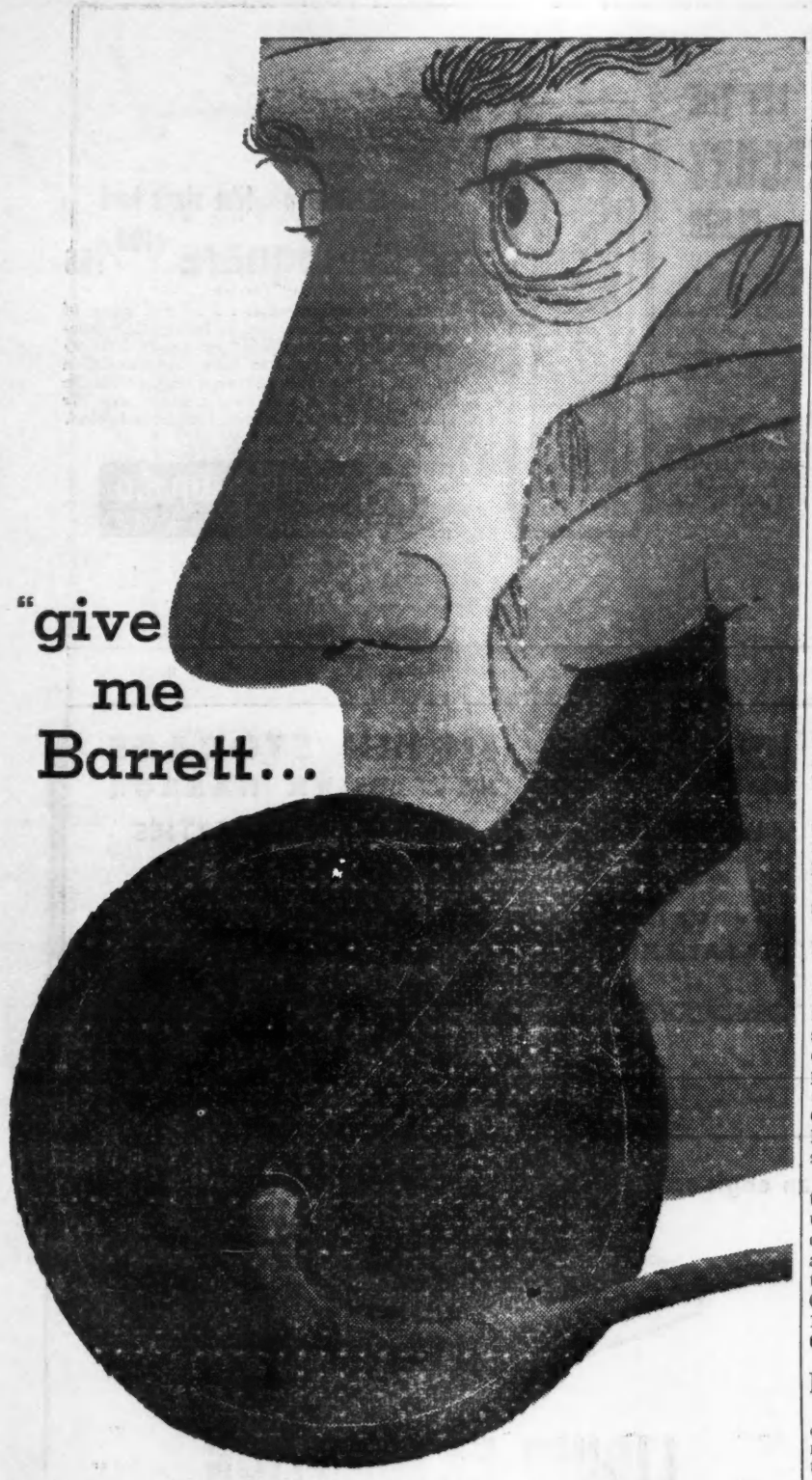

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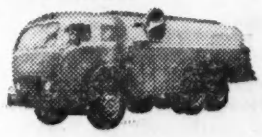

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Coal Chemicals

Domestic industrial refined naphthalene came down as a result of the crude reduction. The effective date for industrial refined was made retroactive to the date of the drop in crude schedules. There was no other price activity in coaltar chemicals.

Supply and demand conditions in the markets were virtually the same as recent weeks. There has been a reduction in buying due to consumer inventory consciousness, which is a regular seasonal occurrence at the end of each year. Demand has sluffed off for many basic products as well as intermediates, which have shown the trend for several weeks.

The benzol market was soft. There was ample material available to take care of current consumption levels. It was felt that demand would pickup after the first of the year and some of the consumer inventories would be cut down. Pressure on toluol has eased up a bit. Government requirements for January and February have been cut back to 50 percent of coaltar production. It was felt that the additional 20 percent available for industrial demand will just about balance out the shortages of material in this market that have forced consumers to use substitutes in the past. Supplies of xylol were adequate for current needs of consumers. Some softening of demand has been noted due to consumer efforts to reduce inventories.

Tar acids moved well. Demand for the cresols was good. Metapara isomers used in tricresyl phosphate were in short supply, as were just about all tar acid fractions containing a lot of the meta xylenol fraction. Orthocresol was still available, but stocks were improved over levels held early in the year.

Phenol moved in fair volume. Synthetic material was a bit slower than natural phenol. Crude naphthalene was still relatively slow. Phthalic anhydride continued to sell at a good pace. Some producers have had a good month in December, but there were no shortages. Orthidichlorobenzene was in tight supply. Monochlorobenzene was still slow, but showed a slight bit of activity.

Operations in the steel industry during the week ending December 26 was scheduled to be at 66.6 percent of theoretical capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,502,000 tons, compared with 1,900,000 tons put out in the previous week, 1,956,000 tons one month ago, and 2,133,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Naphthalene, indust., refined, dom., 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 26, 1952
114.59	114.59	114.59	113.47

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol — There was no significant change in the market picture of this basic material. Demand was quite a bit softer than it had been several months back. Ample supplies were available to meet buying needs. It was felt that consumption would pick up a bit after the first of the year and some of the inventories now held in finished products and raw materials would be eaten up. Just how long it will take to reduce the stocks now held, was an important question, a source said.

Most producers agreed that the long range outlook for benzol was quite good. A continued expansion of demand was foreseen over the next year or two. However, the immediate problem, which is characteristic of many items that have expanded production beyond current demand, was to move output in the interim. Cutbacks in the government rubber stockpile program have slowed buying activity for benzol. It was said that further cuts from rubber were in the cards. A pickup in activity for synthetic phenol and styrene would improve the market picture. Some added interest can be anticipated from insecticides toward the middle of the first quarter when production for the next season gets under way. If textiles and intermediates also pick up in the first quarter, much of the losses from rubber would be counterbalanced.

In the meanwhile prices have held to former quotations. However, many sources have had to equalize freight to keep their output rolling. Freight concessions were not a general practice, it was said. They were just made in specific instances where it was necessary to secure the business, and not all sources have equalized freight, it was added.

Creosote—A fair amount of material continued to move at a steady pace. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements. Prices were firm at previously established listings. Producers said that they would like to see a little more activity in this market than there has been, but sales were not too bad.

Cresols—Demand for the tar acids continued to hold up quite well. Cresylic resins held a steady buying interest for the cresols. Metaparacresol isomers moved in good volume to tricresyl phosphate for use as a plasticizer and particularly for use as a gasoline additive. One source reported that there were some metapara fractions available, which were not used as much for TCP. However, the grades largely used by tricresyl phosphate were in tight supply. Lighter fractions, which contained more orthocresol, were in ample supply. Supplies of ortho were not as long as they had been early in the year. Fractions high in meta xylenol content were in short supply. A good volume of tar acid has been moving in blends for aircraft engine cleaner business. Prices were firm and unchanged from former quotations.

Cresylic Acid—There was no change in this market in the past week. Consumers continued to show a good buying interest in the fractions high in meta xylenol content. Demand for these fractions had held a few grades in short supply. Beside the calls from cresylic resins, there was also some business being done in aircraft engine cleaners. Domestic coaltar acid, petroleum acid, and imported ADF acid were all moving to the latter end-use. Competition for the engine cleaner business has been strong, and several sources have said that they have not been able to get in on too much of it.

The overall picture of the market for cresylic acid was quite good. Strong demand from three different directions has put the tar acids in a firm position. There was still a good deal of interest in tricresyl phosphate and its uses as a gasoline additive, although there has been very little actual movement of cresylic acid for this purpose thus far. The interest has held largely because of the potential volume of material that will be necessary to meet the entire need if the use becomes general in the gasoline industry.

Naphthalene—Industrial refined naphthalene grades came down 1c. in a drop which was made retroactive to the date of crude naphthalene reduction. Current quotations were at 9¾c. per pound in tankcars for domestic industrial refined material. Chipped or crushed material was quoted at 10½c. per pound in bags, while flake material became 11½c. per pound in bags. The tankcar price of 5c. per pound for 78-degree crude material held steady last week. All domestic producers went along with the 5c. price.

The situation for imported naphthalene was confused by the fact that prices in Europe seem to be going up, while domestic material was lowering here. Trade sources differed on their views of the coming market conditions. Some felt that increased consumption in Europe was spurred by the low prices obtained for their naphthalene here. Importers report European producers are holding back. It was said that these producers announced that they are in a soldup position now and were not offering material. Speculation

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 26, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	701,971
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	25,371,245
Benzol	gals.	2,426,815
Coaltar	gals.	11,131,258
Creosote oil	gals.	621,746
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,714,815
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	18,051
Toluol	gals.	477,340
Xylol	gals.	137,358

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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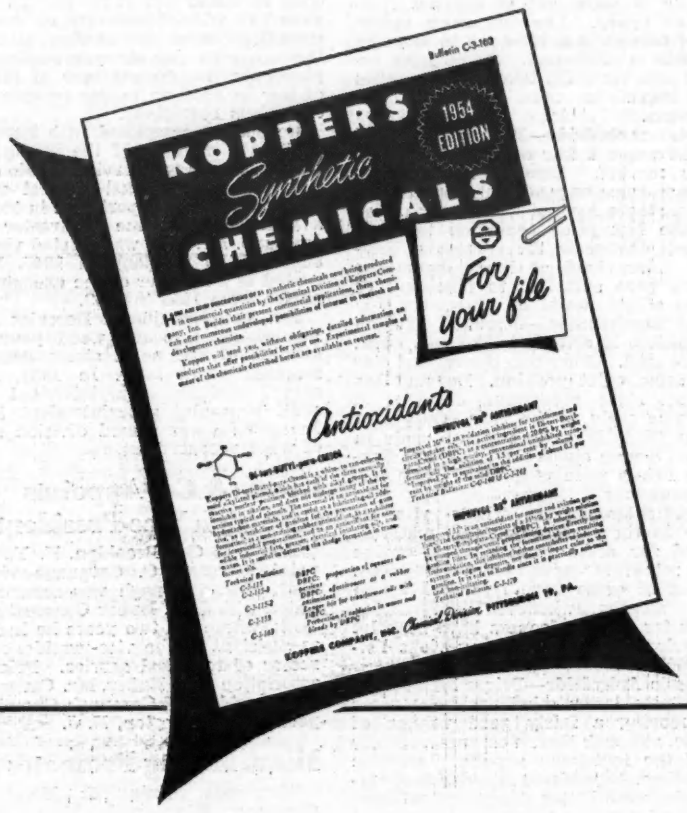

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had it that they might be looking for a higher price, just as higher prices might be sought for British material after the first of the year. Raises in the freight rate will only be nominal, thus no real pressure for higher quotations will come on that basis. It was just that low quotations of imported material were uneconomic for foreign suppliers, importers said. Other sources felt that prices were more likely to go down to try and hold a competitive advantage on domestic crude material in this market.

From this point of view, the current holding back of European material was part of shippers desire not to have material afloat before the dock strike threat was eliminated entirely. There was still some material available and being offered at low prices, a source said. Several importers were of the opinion that the present 5c. domestic crude price would result in a restriction of use of imported material to areas that do not necessitate overland freight. Very little hot-pressed material is being used now, a source said, and less and less material would be sold later. Some hot-pressed naphthalene was still coming into the country on old contracts and would continue through part of the first quarter.

Cokeoven production of crude naphthalene solidifying under 79°C. amounted to 9,998,131 pounds in October, compared with 9,556,324 pounds put out in September, and 10,765,300 pounds produced in October of last year, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

The calendar total of crude material put out by cokeoven operators during the first ten months of this year was 100,238,748 pounds, while production in the corresponding period of 1952 was 84,794,600 pounds.

Phenol—Demand for natural material has held up relatively well. It was added that there was some material available to meet additional demand. Supplies of synthetic phenol were ample for the present demand. Buying interest for the synthetic grade was only fair. Phenolic resins were showing relatively steady activity. But, demand for phenol stemming from this direction felt the impact of inventory cutting by consumers for the yearend. Price schedules of technical and USP grades of phenol were unchanged.

Pyridin—No sign of an improvement in the demand picture has been evident. Only a small fraction of potential productive capacity has been necessary to handle current buying levels.

Consumer interest dropped off as the pressure on the market released a few months ago. When consumers, who had doubled up orders during the shortage, found they could obtain their requirements, there was a cutback to consumption levels. However, some buyers looked at their stocks and found that they were large enough to carry their own production needs for a long time. In some instances, they could operate off of stocks for a year or more. Pressure for a price reduction has been evident. However, quotations of 2-degree refined material were still at $1.15 per pound in less than carlot quantities.

Toluol—The most significant news in this market was the release of government directives for nitration material during the first two months of 1954. Defense requirements for TNT will be cut to 50 percent of coaltar output in January and February. Avgas needs have been substantially reduced in the fourth quarter of this year and there was no definite indication at the present time that military requirements will come back again, at least during the first quarter, a source stated.

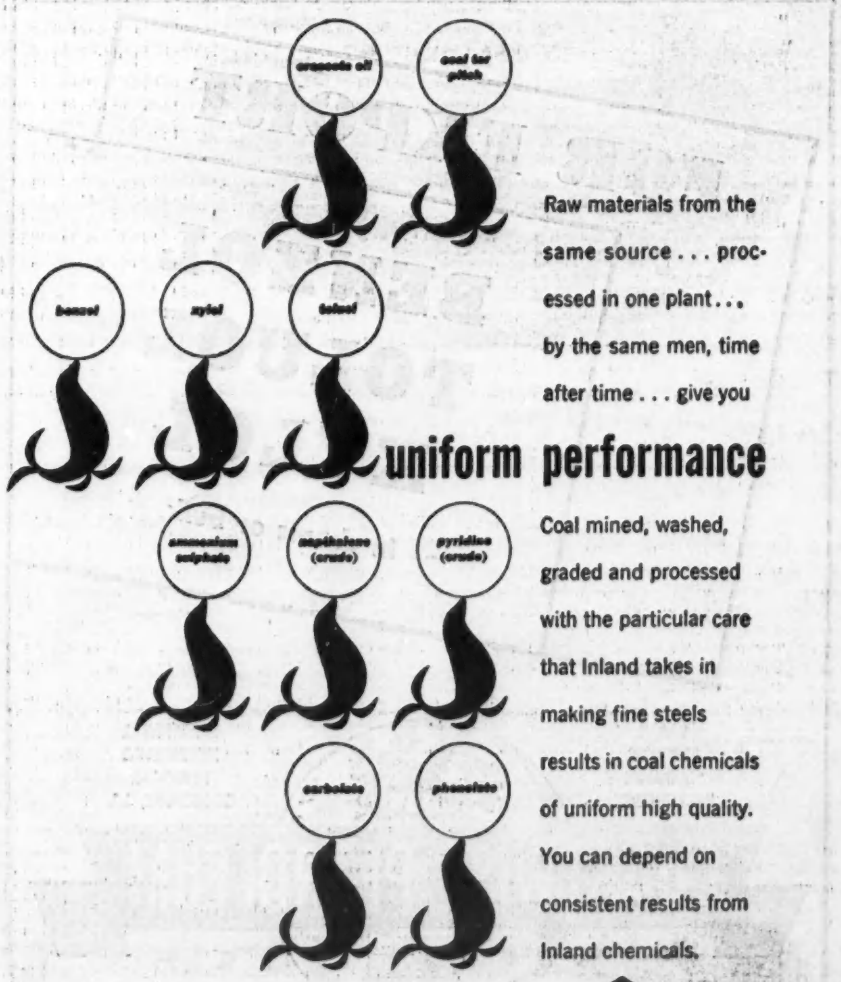
The result of this easing up of pressure on light oils has been an improvement in the supply picture for industrial consumers. Buyers were currently not too anxious to increase inventory before the end of the year, unless the need were immediate. However, the additional 20 percent of coaltar production which is to be available for industrial consumption after the first of the year, was felt to be just about right to balance off the shortages of material that have existed for many months.

Xylol—Consumers were able to get enough material for their immediate needs. Demand in the past few weeks has softened a bit as consumers were readying their stockpiles for the yearend inventory count. Prices held firmly to previously established quotations.

Dyes

Chrome, Blue Black, R, C.I.202—September production amounted to 50,225 pounds, according to Tariff Commission figures. August output figures were unavailable.

Direct Black EW, C.I.581—Total production of this dyestuff in September



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came to 551,356 pounds, compared with output of 438,785 pounds in August, according to information from the Tariff Commission.

Naphthol AS, F.P.302 — September output of this dyestuff amounted to 38,568 pounds, as against 44,637 pounds produced in August, Tariff Commission figures relate.

Intermediates

Fumaric Acid—There was no significant change in the market for this acid. Producers said that sales were fairly good, however this material has never been a large volume item. Most sources looked for some improvement of demand from polyester resins. The last price reductions of fumaric was intended to promote wider use in polyesters. Prices have remained firm since the decrease. Supplies were ample to meet consumer requirements.

Maleic Anhydride—Producers stated that there was a fair amount of activity in this market. Demand has not expanded as much as producers hope to see. However, there has not been enough time since the last price reduction to allow for much change in the volume of business. Prices held at those quotations. Supplies were sufficient to take care of the immediate needs of consumers.

Monochlorobenzene—Demand saw a slight pickup in activity in the past week, a source said. Otherwise the market was in its same quiet position. Demand has been off since production cutbacks of DDT came early in the year. Output of the insecticide is set to start up again in its usual season about the middle of February. Prices were unchanged from former quotations.

Orthodichlorobenzene—There was no change in the market for this material. Demand for ortho from aircraft engine carbon removers was in excess of supplies. Supplies of ortho have tightened up in recent months whenever government tenders for engine cleaners have been let out. Prices held firmly to previous listings.

Phthalic Anhydride—Prices held steady at the new lower schedules. Producers were moving a fairly good volume of phthalic, although there was some variance among the individual supplier's position at this time. One source reported that current sales were better than they had been for several months. Another producer said its sales were under November levels, but added that November sales had been extremely good.

In the long run, producers looked for a good expansion of consumption of phthalic. However, production has come up to a level sufficient to handle a lot more demand than there is currently. Even with a good, steady volume of material moving during the past several months, there were no shortages in the supply picture. Additional production capacity which is about to come into the market soon, was another reason for producers to expect that there will be no more phthalic shortages for a long time.

Solvent Naphtha—Crude heavy solvent production by cokeoven operators in October amounted to 559,192 gallons, while September output was 550,249 gallons, and production in October, 1952, was 498,600 gallons, according to Bureau of Mines figures. The cumulative total for the period from January through October was reported at 4,855,164 gallons, against 3,658,700 gallons put out in the corresponding time last year.

Refined light solvent production in October came to 36,178 gallons, as against 36,583 gallons put out by cokeoven operators in September, and 21,400 gallons in October, 1952. Total output for the ten months from January through October was 243,158 gallons, while output in that time last year was 143,200 gallons.

Xylenols—Demand for fractions high in meta content was very good. Some additional interest was reporter for mixed fractions due to the strong demand for metaparacresol. It was said consumers were looking at broader fractions which might fill their needs.

Ellis, Hercules Vice-Pres., Will Retire December 31

William R. Ellis, vice-president and member of the board of directors of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will retire December 31 after thirty-nine years of service with the company. Also slated to retire on Thursday is Philip F. Powelson, division manager of wood procurement for Hercules naval stores department, after forty-one years of service.

Mr. Ellis was largely responsible for the organization and direction of the military explosives program carried on by Hercules in World War II for the US government. As general manager of the explosives department at that time, he directed the operation of six government-owned plants for the manufacture of munitions of war in addition to the company's own explosives operations.

He became associated with Hercules in 1915 as a member of the explosives department sales and service division in San Francisco, was named general manager of the explosives department in 1936, and, a year later, became a director of the company. Mr. Ellis was elected vice-president of the company in 1945. He also served as a member of the executive committee from 1945 to 1953.

Mr. Powelson joined Hercules in 1912, was assigned to the wood procurement division of the naval stores department fourteen years later. In 1927, he was named assistant superintendent of the unit, becoming superintendent in 1932. In 1950 he was named division manager of wood procurement.

Kienle & Co. Appoints Cavanagh Vice-President

Kienle & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Joseph C. Cavanagh vice-president. Mr. Cavanagh was formerly associated with J. M. Huber Corporation, New York, where for two years he had served as assistant to the vice-president and director of technical service. Prior to his association with Huber, Mr. Cavanagh was vice-president of Cavanagh Chemical Corporation, Flemington, N. J.

Minn. Mining Promotes Reese

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has promoted John A. Reese to the post of sales manager for the industrial hardware and paint trades in its coated abrasives division. Mr. Reese's territory will be the St. Paul, Minn., area. He has been a salesman with the company since 1947.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Reports Plant in Mass. Nearly Completed

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., has announced that its five-building plant addition in Dighton, Mass., will be completed late this month. The addition will double the capacity of the plant and increase the number of colors it can produce.

Trade Briefs

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has appointed Edward C. Vierling special sales representative.

Hmphrey-Wilkinson, Inc., North Haven, Conn., has appointed Al Taragowski production manager.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was little doing in textile and leather chemicals last week, the market reflecting the usual quiet holiday season. Market was quotably unchanged and generally steady for the majority of materials. Flake egg albumen continued easy, and was reduced 2 cents per pound in some directions. Consumers showed more interest in early next year delivery and moderate volume of contracts were booked at prevailing quotations.

Potato starch was inactive and more or less nominal. Production in Maine was moderate, but was expected to increase substantially during the latter part of January. Corn dextrin and starch were quiet but steady at prices which were in effect during the greater part of the year. Fairly active inquiry was noted for shipments of Siamese flour which was lower than either Javanese or Brazilian. Sago flour continued dull and featureless. The bulk of recent demand was confined to spot needs.

Trading in tanning material replacementments was practically at a standstill. Shipments from primary sources were more or less nominal, except for quebracho and wattle extract and cutch, which continued firm.

Consumption of raw wool on the woolen and worsted systems in October averaged 8,300,000 pounds weekly, 21 percent less than October last year, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Use of other fibers showed comparable decline and all categories also were down from the September level. Total fiber consumption averaged 12,800,000 pounds weekly, against 16,300,000 pounds October, 1952. Average vegetable fibers other than wool dropped from 3,800,000 pounds to 2,800,000 pounds.

Cotton consumption in November averaged 35,128 bales for each working day, compared with 35,237 bales in October and 38,717 bales, November last year. Consumption in November totaled 684,990 bales, against 872,128 bales in October and 754,987 bales November, 1952. Cotton on hand on November 28 included:—In consuming establishments, 1,586,062 bales of lint, compared with 1,466,238 bales, on the same date last year and in public storage and at compresses, 11,219,555 bales against 7,463,996 bales a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 26, 1952
98.71	98.71	98.70	101.15

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Buying was inactive, though good inquiry was reported for early delivery next year.

Bichromates—Activity was restricted to delivery against contracts. Spot demand was quiet. Inquiry was reported fairly active for requirements during the first quarter next year. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate — Fair demand was noted for immediate needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — This market was quiet, but steady at current quotations. Inquiry for early next year requirements was reported fairly active.

Sulphonated Oils—Prices were without change, reflecting the steadiness of basic oils and fats. Business was confined to fill-in needs.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—While demand slackened to fill-in requirements, the market was steady and quotably unchanged. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 90c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Trading was slow, which is usual at this season, with consumers taking a fair volume against former orders. All grades were held at former levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.70, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Business was quiet. Market remained steady at current prices which have been in effect during the greater part of the year. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply declined 773,000 bushels to 38,511,000 bushels during the week ending December 18, against 58,955,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Trading was fair, chiefly for immediate needs. Flake was unsteady and reduced 2c. per pound in some quarters, prices ranging from $2.19 to $2.27 per pound, and powder, $2.23 to $2.31 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Demand for technical also was inactive, but spot stocks were maintained at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Egg Yolk—This market continued in a firm position. Spot stocks were low and well held at the recent sharp advance. Sales of light volume were reported at $1.48 to $1.50 per pound, as to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Trading was slow, reflecting the usual dull holiday season, the market was more or less nominal. Grinders in Maine quoted 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, carlots for prompt delivery while futures were easier at 6c. Production was moderate in Maine, but was expected to improve appreciably within the next month. Idaho starch also was well held at 6½c. per pound, carlots f.o.b. mills. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

The government final crop report estimated the 1953 potato production at 373,711,000 bushels, compared with 349,098,000 bushels last year and 1942-51 average of 411,007,000 bushels. Yield per acre was placed at 247.7 bushels, against 249.0 bushels in 1952 and 10-year average of 191.2 bushels. Acreage harvested amounted to 1,508,000 acres, compared with 1,402,000 in 1952 and 10-year average of 2,265,000.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming inquiry was quiet for spot needs, but fairly active for replacements from primary sources. Brazilian flour for shipment was quoted at 13c. to 13½c. per pound, exdock, for carlots, while light spot stocks were held at 14½c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Siamese for January shipment ranged from 4½c. to 6c. per pound, exdock, carlots as to quality. Javanese was inactive and nominal. AAA was quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, and AA, 7½c. to 8c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was quiet. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Liquid 25 percent tannin, was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots; powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Shipments were well held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Consuming inquiry was quiet, reflecting the holiday season.

Mangrove Bark — Buying interest continued slow. Shipments were unchanged and more or less nominal. East African was quoted at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $59 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $57.50 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Offers for shipment were quite liberal at unchanged quotations. Assorted JI's were quoted at $48 per ton exdock; crushed JI's, $61.50 and ordinary $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract — Inquiry for replacements continued inactive. Shipments remained steady at former levels. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 21/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c., same basis.

Valonia—Trading continued slow. Offers were quite liberal. Shipments were unchanged and nominal. Cups were quoted at $56 to $57 per ton, exdock, and beards at $75 per ton, same basis. Extract, 62 percent tannin was quoted at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—All grades were well held at prevailing quotations, despite slow business. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton and merchantable, $96.50 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were offered at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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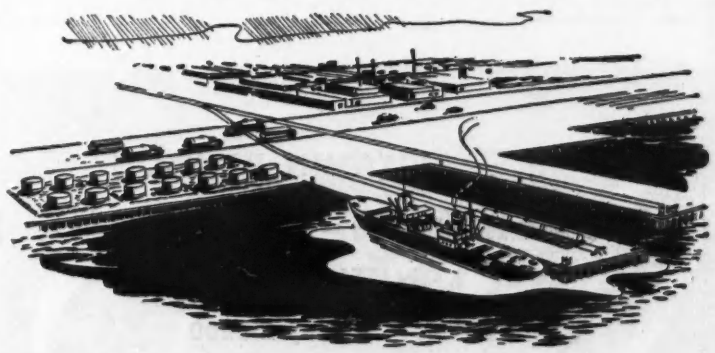

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

There were few price changes in the market this past Christmas week. For one thing, the notification date for price changes in contract sales was past, thus limiting chances for price rises in the coming quarter. Secondly, industrial activity traditionally declines during the Yuletide season and lastly, consumers were generally striving to keep stocks down for inventory purposes.

One commodity continued to soar. Cocoa butter prices climbed 13 cents over quotations heard at the end of the preceding week. Current spot prices on this commodity were at the highest levels in several years. Cocoa butter is a principal ingredient in confectionary manufacture and primarily, in the production of chocolate coatings used by the ice cream and baking industries. Demand was expected to continue seasonally strong during the coming quarter, it was said.

It was noted last week that propylene oxide had been among the group of glycols and other chemicals recently reduced, although it had gone unreported. Prices on ethylene and propyleneglycols were firm at the newly established schedules, it was said.

Industrial alcohol was reported to be moving in steady volume. Supplies were meeting demand and were expected to continue adequate in the coming quarter. The outlook for fermentation alcohol depends to a great extent on blackstrap molasses prices for the 1954 crop, it was noted. Prices on blackstrap have been creeping higher, a portent of a possible cost squeeze on fermentation alcohol producers.

Glycerin continued to move at a steady rate. Producers were generally optimistic toward the coming quarter's consumption volume. Crude prices have eased in some directions but remain rather high in relation to the current price schedule on refined grades. Demand for hormones was said to be fair. Development of this market has not been as great as hoped for, it was noted. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were unchanged.

Sugar quotas for 1954 were recently announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. The total was 8,000,000 short tons, raw value. This quantity was some 400,000 tons short of the amount used during the 1952-1953 base period, adjusted for increasing population, in order to take into account invisible inventories and deferred arrivals.

Alcohol—Demand for industrial alcohol was reported to be at steady levels. Supplies were adequate for consumer requirements and expected to continue. With the coming on stream of additional synthetic alcohol production facilities not too long ago, there exists almost enough synthetic alcohol capacity to take care of the total needs of the country for alcohol. This situation has posed the interesting question of how big a factor fermentation alcohol will be in 1954. The ability of fermentation producers to continue to compete with synthetic producers, pricewise, rests mainly on prices set for the 1954 blackstrap molasses crop.

Molasses use in alcohol production has fallen off this year compared to earlier years and was apparently destined to continue to decline, it was noted. Alcohol prices remain firm and no changes were expected in the coming quarter. Consumption should continue at good levels during the first quarter of 1954, it was said.

Comparative statistics on production, withdrawals and stocks of wines were released last week by the Treasury Department. Production of still wines in September, 1953, totaled 17,237,058 wine gallons compared to 1,678,591 gallons in August and 20,951,012 gallons during September last year. Total tax paid withdrawals amounted to 10,978,774 gallons in September compared to 8,575,516 gallons in August and 11,993,113 gallons in September last year. Tax free withdrawals in September totaled 1,331,515 gallons compared to 555,527 gallons in August and 1,349,723 gallons in September.

Stocks of still wines totaled 149,722,758 gallons at the end of September compared to 148,809,887 gallons for August and 162,481,211 gallons, on hand at the end of September, 1952.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 13c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 26, 1952
88.35	88.35	88.46	91.74

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Castor Oil — Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	1,027,800	2,324,400
Previous week	831,600	600,000
Corresponding week, 1952	100,600	2,436,000
Total this year	108,928,950	113,681,300
Corresponding period, 1952	119,076,900	75,135,600

Cocoa Butter—Cocoa butter prices continued to advance last week, as prices spiraled to $1.18 per pound, on spot. This was the highest price level hit by this commodity in several years.

Cream of Tartar—Demand for cream of tartar was generally running at fair levels. Supplies were adequate for current consumption and expected to continue. Prices were unchanged on both domestic and imported material. The schedule on the domestic was 32c. per pound in carlots; 32½c. in 5,000 pound lots, one shipment; and from 33c. to 36c. for smaller quantities.

Imported cream of tartar was offered at 24c. to 25c., duty paid. Demand for the imported salt was said to be fair, on the whole. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs.

Ethanolamines — Demand for the ethanolamines was reported to be generally fair. Prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of ethanolamines (mono-,di- and tri) totaled 4,953,974 pounds in August compared to 3,977,052 pounds produced in September this year.

Ethyl Ether—Prices were unchanged. Demand was steady.

Production of ethyl ether, technical and USP combined, amounted to 2,197,581 pounds in September compared to 1,908,443 pounds during August.

Ethyleneglycol — Prices were firm on ethyleneglycol following the recent reduction in price. Demand was fair and supplies ample.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of ethyleneglycol totaled 45,437,655 pounds in September compared to 49,541,411 pounds in August, 1953.

Glycerin—Demand for refined glycerin was reported to be moving at generally satisfactory levels. Prices were firm and expected to hold in the immediate future. Crude prices have eased off somewhat thus taking pressure off refiners here, some sources reported. Overall consumption of glycerin was expected to be steady during the first quarter, usually a period of high industrial activity.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Demand for this compound was said to be moving at generally fair levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue. Prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of hexamethylenetetramine totaled 3,965,248 pounds in September compared to 5,020,630 pounds during August this year.

Hormones—Demand for synthetic hormones was generally considered fair. The market for sex hormones has been disappointing, according to some trade sources. Prices remained unchanged, having declined considerably in the past few years.

Methanol—Demand for methanol was reported at steady levels. The warm weather, to date, has held back the usual seasonal increase in demand for methanol used in antifreeze applications. Other industrial uses have been holding up fairly well, according to trade sources, although some producers were moving material more readily than others.

Supplies of synthetic methanol were adequate to meet current requirements and were expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were very firm, having held unchanged for the past three years. The manufacture of formaldehyde from methanol continued as the major process used for formaldehyde production and substantial quantities of methanol go into this outlet, it was reported

Milk Powder—Terminal markets were reported to be steady on nonfat dry milk solids. Demand was generally fair with offerings ample. Purchases by the CCC decreased over the past week. From December 10 to 16, inclusive, purchases

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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totaled 7,170,643 pounds of spray process at 16c. and 235,292 pounds of roller process at 14c. Total purchases since the start of the fiscal year amounted to 330,343,761 pounds of spray process and 78,643,973 pounds of roller process.

The market on whole dry milk was firmer. Demand was limited to regular trade with offerings adequate.

Propylene Oxide—Prices on propylene oxide were recently reduced 2½c. per pound, across the board. The current schedule on this compound was 15c., in tankcars, 17c., in drum carlots, and 18c., in less than carlots.

The reduction was in line with the reduction in propylene—glycol and ethyleneglycol and related products.

Sugar—Sugar quotas for 1954 were recently announced by the Secretary of Agriculture. The quotas totaled 8,000,000 short tons, raw value. This quantity was reportedly 400,000 tons less than would be needed at the rate of disappearance during the 1952-53 base period, adjusted for increasing population. It was necessary to withhold this quantity in view of possible stockpiling during December, and to establish stable prices at levels required by the Sugar Act of 1948.

Distribution of sugar by refiners, importers, and processors during the twelve months ended October 31, 1953, amounted to 8,216,000 short tons, raw value. Apparently, actual consumption was substantially the same, although it may have been slightly higher. In the fourteen-month interval between the year ending October 31, 1953, and the calendar year 1954 population of the continental United States is expected to increase about 2 percent. Apparent consumption during the base period, when adjusted for such population increase, would indicate a consumption of nearly 8,400,000 short tons, raw value, in 1954.

Invisible inventories (those of wholesalers, retailers and industrial users) on September 30, 1953, the latest date for which data are available, were estimated by the Bureau of Census at 456,000 tons, essentially unchanged from the 468,000 tons estimated for September 30, 1952. Such inventories usually are reduced toward the end of the year. It is possible, however, that on January 1, 1954, such inventories will be larger than customary.

Trade reports indicate that in recent weeks beet processors have been making strenuous efforts to market sugar in 1953 for consumption in 1954 in an effort to reduce the quantity of 1953-crop sugar remaining to be marketed within the 1954 quota when supplies of beet sugar for the year as a whole are expected to be larger. Stocks of sugar held by refiners and importers on October 31 and supplies remaining to be imported after that date were 104,000 tons higher than on the corresponding date of a year ago. It is possible that distribution by refiners prior to the year-end will also include more than normal quantities to be consumed in 1954. If invisible inventories and deferred arrivals are abnormally large at the end of 1953, requirements from 1954 quota supplies may be correspondingly reduced, it was stated.

Tartaric Acid—Consumption of tartaric acid was reported to be at fair levels. Demand was seasonally slower than it is during the warm weather when soft drink manufacturers step up production, and simultaneously, their use of tartaric acid.

Prices on both imported and domestic tartaric acid held unchanged. The current schedule on domestic acid was 37c. per pound, in carlots; 37½c. for 10,000 pounds, one shipment; and smaller lots, ½c. higher. Imported tartaric was offered at 31c. in 10,000 pound lots. Supplies of both domestic and imported tartaric were said to be adequate to meet current needs.

Reaction Motors Elects

Reaction Motors, Inc., Rockaway, N. J., has elected the following directors:—Thomas S. Nichols, president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; John C. Leppart, executive vice-president of Mathieson, and Raymond F. Adams, Froward & McLean.

Fair Trade Council Names Brennan Aid to President

John W. Anderson, president of the American Fair Trade Council, has announced the appointment of William S. Brennen as assistant to the president of that association. Mr. Brennen, an attorney, has resigned as executive assistant to the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and is replacing Frank Masterson, who has been elected president tof the Industrial Fasteners Institute.

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Industry Conferences Commerce Dept. Aim

—Continued from page 3

the legal aspects of the two groups and this will be sent to the members.

In 1950 when the industry advisory committees were first set up to aid in the defense mobilization program, the Department of Justice prescribed the limits of the functions of these committees in a letter made public at the time. Among other things, the letter barred trade associations from membership on the committees.

Recently, the Justice department has been asked to give an interpretation of the legal limits of the "industry conferences," and, according to Lothair Teetor, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for domestic affairs, no objection was raised against trade association membership. The Justice Department's primary concern, he said, is that the groups do not get into fields that would violate the antitrust laws, such as prices, markets, etc.

Justice Department's Position Analyzed

The general counsel of the Department of Commerce has analyzed the Justice Department's position as follows:—

"1. For many years prior to Korea, the Department of Commerce made rather extensive use of industry advisory groups.

"2. The enactment of the defense production act in 1950 gave impetus to the creation of industry committees. The act expressly provides for the establishment of such "business advisory committees" as may be appropriate in the formulation of regulations and orders.

"3. Independently of the defense production act, the Department of Commerce has always had and still has the authority to appoint industry advisory groups for the purpose of carrying out its broad functions. Reference to such groups in the defense production act merely underscores Congressional intent that they be consulted in the administration of a control program. It is important to note that neither the defense production act nor any of the executive orders issued under it grant any immunity to members of industry advisory groups for violations of the antitrust laws.

"4. The Department of Justice has no control over, nor supervision of, advisory groups established by government agencies. The principal interest of the Department of Justice in such groups relates to its responsibilities under the antitrust laws.

"5. In October, 1950, the Department of Justice recommended certain criteria for the formation and operation of industry groups by government agencies. These criteria were not mandatory and were established solely for the purpose of minimizing possible violations of the antitrust laws. The fact is that in making these recommendaions the Department of Justice expressly stated that it retained complete freedom to institute proceedings in the event any particular plan or course of action is employed to accomplish unlawful private ends.

"7. In the absence of such a result, it is obvious that mere participation in business advisory groups does not contravene or involve any violation of the antitrust laws."

Teetor Explains Aims

In explaining the aims of the industry conferences, Secretary Teetor said:—

"Setting up a system of industry conferences is in line with Secretary Weeks' desire that the Business and Defense Services Administration serve as a focal point for effective cooperation between government and business in promoting national economic progress.

"The system will provide the BDSA with a high-level channel of communication with key personalities in business and industry, large and small, and will enable the government to obtain expert information, ideas and advice in promoting economic stability and growth.

"The flexibility of the system lies in the fact that participants will have no formal appointment and no fixed term of office; they will serve only for the duration of a specific conference assignment, and different participants will be called in for different topics.

"Some industry conferences have already been organized and held, namely, in the distribution industries, pulp and paper, electrical manufacturing and construction. Other industry conferences are being organized and scheduled as rapidly as possible.

"Members of an industry conference are selected by the appropriate industry division in BDSA and include top men from a cross-section of that industry. Both large and small concerns are represented. Also, representatives of trade associations and trade publications are included.

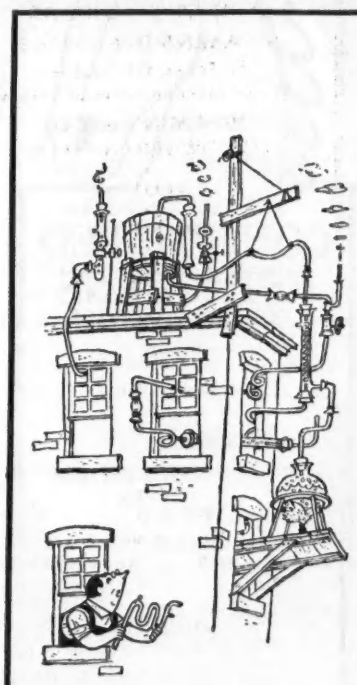
"Industry conferences will discuss general subjects which concern business and upon which the Secretary seeks information. Subjects will include legislation affecting business, taxation, labor relations, distribution problems, foreign trade relations and any other subjects not legally prohibited.

Won't Supplant Advisors

"These industry conferences will not supplant the industry advisory committees. On the contrary, they will supplement the IAC's which have been rendering invaluable service to BDSA, particularly in the mobilization and defense phases of the agency's program.

"We want all businessmen to feel that the Department of Commerce is their department, working for them in the broad, public interest. To do this effectively, we must have a close contact with businessmen.

"We need and solicit their help through these industry conferences. We are not smart enough to know all the answers. We know the resourcefulness of America's businessmen is almost unlimited. If, through a better understanding of their problems, we can help maintain a national environment in which free enterprise can live and prosper, we shall have performed our most important function to business and to the nation."



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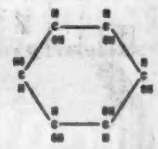

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Scientific Apparatus Makers Urge Safeguards for Industry

Urging the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy to create a policy forming group to define and safeguard industrial operations indispensable to national security, the scientific apparatus and instrument makers presented their position as one of America's strategic industry's to the commission last week.

Any war now or in the future would immediately resolve itself into a "battle of the laboratories" and American boys cannot be expected to depend for their lives and the nation's survival upon foreign scientific instruments, according to Kenneth Andersen, executive vice-president, Scientific Apparatus Makers Association.

That in our scientific and optical instrument industry hangs the balance of ultimate and final victory or defeat was clearly born out by the industry's key role in World War II, Mr. Andersen continued. Now or in the future our country cannot be expected to depend for its survival upon foreign scientific instruments and a dried-up and "import beaten" American instrument and optical instrument industry, he declared.

The statement urges that a seven man independent commission be appointed by the President with power to control importation produced by indispensable industries necessary to our national defense, and that an extra-ordinary classification of industrial operations indispensable to national defense be established or maintained without undue curtailment due to imports.

Cook-Waite Opens Dental Anesthetic Unit in Australia

Cook-Waite Laboratories, Inc., a subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has begun manufacturing operations in Australia for the first time at a newly-opened plant in Glebe Point, Sydney, it has been announced by E. L. Hoskins, president. The firm is the world's largest producer of dental anesthetics.

Purpose in establishing production facilities in Australia is to service the dental profession quicker and more conveniently with fresher supplies of anesthetics and other dental requirements. Previously, Mr. Hoskins noted, Australia received Cook-Waite's products through importation from England.

Pfizer Adds Researchers

Three new appointments to the biochemical research department of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., have been announced by Jasper H. Kane, vice-president. Drs. Duncan E. Hutcheon, Gerard Van Halsema and Tom J. McBride have joined the research staff at the firm's Brooklyn plant.

DuPont. Co. Antitrust Suit

—Continued from page 5

the defense will file its findings of fact on February 5. Both the government and the defense reply briefs are scheduled to be filed on February 26.

The suit, biggest antitrust case in the nation's history, was filed on June 30, 1949. Hearings which culminated last week were begun in November, 1952, and were interrupted by numerous recesses and technical delays. More than 2,500,000 words have been recorded in testimony and oral arguments, with the trial record covering 8,300 pages of printed transcript. Also, the judge will study twelve major briefs and six minor briefs so far, totaling some 2,500 pages.

Final arguments were concluded with the rebuttal statement of E. Houston Harsha, who took over direction of the government's case after illness removed Willis L. Hotchkiss from the proceedings. The government charged that the duPonts and others conspired to effect a $5,000,000,000 monopoly in restraint of trade. Specifically, the government charged that duPont set up a "protected" market by requiring General Motors to buy various products exclusively from duPont and US Rubber.

Defense attorneys maintained that duPont invested in General Motors after World War I to save the infant automotive firm from bankruptcy.

Trade Briefs

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science awarded fifteen scholarships to its students recently.

Armour Research Foundation has appointed Raymond A. Erickson supervisor of chemical engineering.

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Castor Beans World Output Seen at Record This Year

World production of castor beans in 1953 is expected to be virtually equal to the record 547,000 tons produced in 1948, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The agency estimated the production at 546,000 tons, an increase of 8 percent over 1952 production of 506,000 tons, and 15 percent above the prewar average.

The estimated expansion of 40,000 tons from 1952 took place in the three major producing countries of the free world, Brazil, India, and the United States, and in the Union of South Africa, normally a minor producing country. No allowance has been made for any increase in the Soviet Union, which probably ranks third as a world producer, or for Manchuria, which may hold fourth place.

Roughly 60 to 70 percent of the estimated world production of castor beans originates in Brazil and India. On the basis of reported statistics, Brazil is the major producer. However, the production reported for India's major producing states covers only castor beans grown alone and not the considerable acreage sown mixed with other crops. Reliable data are not available for this interplanted portion. On the basis of the estimated quantity of castor oil produced, it is believed that total Indian production of castor beans actually may be twice the volume of the reported pure crop. This quantity of production would place Indian first as a producer and Brazil second.

FDA Reports it Made 127 Seizures in Nov.

One hundred and twenty-seven shipments of foods, drugs, and devices were seized in November on charges that they violated the food, drug, and cosmetic act, according to a report released last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

Largest in volume of the seventy-eight unfit food seizures were 121,000 pounds of musty corn and 74,000 pounds of insect-infested breading mix. The breading mix became infested while held in storage for a firm that had purchased it for breading frozen shrimp. Another seizure involved 4,560 pounds of frozen breaded shrimp containing insect fragments and rodent hairs. The ten food seizures based on economic charges included deceptively packaged chocolates, short-volume oysters, substandard canned peaches, cherries, and tomato products, watered turkeys, and low-potency vitamin preparations.

Among the thirty-nine drugs and devices seized was a device to shine a sun lamp through colored glass and make water "thermal" or "electric" according to the color used. The "electric" water was recommended for more than a hundred ailments ranging from cancer, diabetes, and tuberculosis, to brittle nails. The "thermal" water was promoted for another alphabetical list of ailments, and a third list indicated conditions for which both were to be used. For example, people with high blood pressure were instructed to drink "electric" water, those with low blood pressure "thermal" water, and those with irregular heart both.

US Revenue Returns Decreased During Sept.

Collections of internal revenue during September, 1953, totaled $4,335,000,000, as compared with $5,278,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1952, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. In making the figures public the bureau said that this September's totals are based on gross collections rather than deposits and, therefore, are not directly comparable to internal revenue receipts as shown in the Treasury daily statement of September 30, 1953. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	September 1953	September 1952
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	*.....	1,037,000
Distilled spirits, domestic excise tax	155,184,000	142,836,000
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	20,469,000	16,545,000
Gasoline	296,000	84,698,000
Lubricating oils	39,000	6,136,000
Matches	*.....	664,000
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes.	59,000	63,000
Silver bullion sales or transfers stamp tax	1,000	4,000
Sugar	333,000	7,534,000
Toilet preparations, excise tax	370,000	8,523,000
Transportation of oil by pipeline	3,000	2,630,000

*Under $500.00.

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FOA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Foreign Operations Administration last week issued a procurement authorization to China (Formosa) authorizing the purchase of $500,000,000 worth of inedible tallow in the United States with FOA funds. Purchases may be made until March 31, 1954, and delivered by June 30, 1954.

The agency also issued an authorization to Indochina to purchase $613,000,000 of fertilizers from the United States, Japan and European participating countries, and Austria received an authorization to purchase $12,000 worth of crude vegetable waxes, exclusive of soap stocks, from the United States and Latin America.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

tive order just issued by the White House. Over the years, congress has been adding to the duties that must be performed by the President as regards this agency and others, to the point where they have become an unwarranted strain on the time and energies of any President. Mr. Eisenhower decided, however, that the time has come to rid himself of such details, and the executive order was the result.

In the future, Secretary Hobby will appoint the commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps of the Service; prescribe titles for various grades of commissioned officers; terminate commissions of officers of the Reserve Corps; make or terminate temporary promotions; approve the voluntary retirement of the Surgeon General, and approve the selection of suitable sites for additional institutions, hospitals, stations, grounds, and anchorages, subject, however, to the additional approval of the Director of the Budget.

Interest in Science Studies

Although college and university enrollments are still going up, there is evidence developing that enrollments in the various science fields will continue to drag for years to come, unless something can be done to enliven student interest in these courses in the lower levels of learning.

Science teachers who were questioned recently by the Future Scientists of America Foundation of the National Science Teachers Association reported that more and more students are turning their backs on school science programs. Whether this is a reflection of the temper of the times or lack of enthusiasm upon the part of the teachers themselves in "selling" the courses to students, are matters of speculation. There is some feeling that the latter is the case.

The government agencies presently are making a breakdown of the fall college and university enrollments to determine the trends of education and where greater encouragement is needed to meet the increasing demands for technically trained men. Latest figures on enrollment in the 1,871 institutions of higher education, reported by the Office of Education, indicate a total enrollment of 2,250,701, which is about 4.8 percent over last year's enrollment.

Construction Outlook Good

There is good news for the paint industry in the reports coming in from the building industry on the outlook for construction in 1954. The reports are quite optimistic and place the number of new homes to be erected next year at close to the 1,000,000 mark. Interest rates will be no higher than now, and possibly may be lower, according to mortgage and finance people.

One reason for the high level of optimism was the heavy turnout during National Home Week last October. Some 10,000,000 people swarmed through the 8,000 new houses on display in 125 cities which certainly suggests that in spite of the vast number of new homes built during the postwar period, there is still a high potential demand.

And, unlike a generation ago when a new home was largely an empty shell, today they are an inviting market for a great many industries and have become one of the main supports of the American economy. They are miniature "factories" equipped with modern refrigerators, deep freezers, dishwashers, air conditioning systems, garbage disposals, automatic laundries and many other appliances.

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Export License Regulations Revisions Are Announced

Two important revisions in regulations governing the issuance of export licenses were announced last week by the bureau of foreign commerce of the Department of Commerce.

Exporters are no longer required to have accepted orders (binding contracts) before filing application for export licenses. They are still required, however, to have received export orders from their foreign consignees before filing applications.

The second change modifies prices as a factor of consideration in licensing exports.

The bureau stated that relaxation of the two requirements, which had been in effect since early 1948, was made possible by virtual disappearance of domestic short supply in the commodities to which these provisions were applicable, such as drugs, chemicals, and metals.

Under the revised licensing policy, exporters are permitted to make price increases up to 25 percent of the price shown on their licenses for any commodity measured in units other than dollar value without first receiving authorization from the bureau. Upward price changes for commodities licensed by dollar value still require bureau authorization.

Vinyl Base Cement Is Being Offered By Atlas Mineral Products Company

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Mertztown, Pa., has announced the availability of "Vitroplast," a new vinyl-base chemical resistant cement. The material is reported to be completely resistant to hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, 60 percent sulfuric acid, 5 percent nitric acid, 5 percent chromic acid, sodium hypochlorite, benzene, gasoline, and chlorine dioxide at temperatures up to 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

The material has a working time of approximately forty minutes and a setting time of less than two hours at ordinary temperatures and is available as a white bleach resistant cement. "Vitroplast" has found use in chlorine dioxide and other bleaching units operating at pH's ranging from 1 to 11.

Breon & Co. Makes 3 Shifts In Field Sales Organization

Three promotions in the field sales organization of George A. Breon & Co., New York, have been announced by Frederick O. S. Spencer, vice-president in charge of sales.

Robert S. Bunning has been appointed regional sales manager in the midwest, supervising the firm's sales program in fifteen states centered around Illinois. He will maintain regional headquarters at Evanston, Ill. Mr. Bunning was formerly manager of Breon's north central states sales division and, earlier, represented the company in North Carolina. He joined Breon in 1946.

Chester W. Vogelsang was named divisional manager and assistant to William J. Briggs, regional sales manager in the southwest region. He will be in charge of operations in New Mexico and parts of Texas, and will have sales offices in San Antonio. Mr. Vogelsang came to Breon in 1950 after twenty-three years of sales experience in the drug and other fields.

Mr. Spencer reported the appointment of Willard H. Rylatt as manager of a newly formed sales division covering the states of Colorado, Montana, Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Rylatt has represented Breon in Colorado since joining the company in 1948, following ten years as a registered pharmacist and drug store owner. His headquarters will be in Colorado Springs.

Shell Lets Contract For Norco, La., Plant

Fluor Corporation, Ltd., Los Angeles, has been awarded a contract for the engineering, material procurement and construction of a new allyl chloride and chlorohydrins plant at Norco, La., for Shell Chemical Corporation.

Engineering work will get under way immediately with Fluor's mid-continent engineering division at Houston, Tex., in charge. The new plant is the first step in Shell's current glycerin expansion program. Completion is scheduled late in 1954.

Output from the new installation will increase Shell Chemical's glycerin production by 25,000,000 pounds annually, as well as make available added quantities of epichlorodrin and "Epon" resins.

Antibiotic Rules Amended

Several amendments to the regulations covering the certification of antibiotic drugs were published in the Federal Register December 18 by the Food and Drug Administration. The amendments relate to mixtures of streptomycin and tetracycline, and to mixtures of procaine penicillin in oil with ACTH.

Chemical Enterprises Files

—*Continued from page 5*

be applied to the purchase of all the capital stocks of nine Louisiana companies. It is expected that an additional $750,000 will be advanced to or invested in the Louisiana companies, primarily to finance the expansion of the ammonia storage and distributing facilities of such companies.

The company intends to invest the remainder of the proceeds in short term US government securities until such time as the board of directors approves further acquisition or extension of the company's investment in its affiliates. With respect to the Louisiana companies, the prospectus states that the company holds an option from J. C. Berry of Shreveport, La., entitling it to purchase at any time prior to May 15, 1954, all of the capital stocks of the following companies for the respective considerations indicated:—

Dixie Liquid Fertilizer Company, $504,000; Louisiana Liquid Fertilizer Company, $165,000; Texammonia Gas, Inc., $65,330; Texammonia, Inc., $65,330; Palouse Ammonia, Inc., $96,000; Whitman Ammonia Company, $40,961; Columbia Ammonia Company, $40,961; Agricultural Equipment Company, $40,961; Agricultural Wholesale Equipment Company, price not given.

Trade Briefs

Mine Safety Appliances Company has appointed William H. Gates manager of the southwest district.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has offered its dealers a new "self-service" display unit.

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23 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
10 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
12 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
5 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Credit Suisse, Rotterdam
5 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
25 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Hamburg
19 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
28 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
9 cans, Rotterdam
89 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—220 bgs, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
110 bgs, Chemical Bank, Vera Cruz
ANTIMONY—79 ctns, S S Storch, Liverpool
20 ctns, Watson Geach, Liverpool
80 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
OXIDE—206 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—33 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
191 cs, J P Fleisip, Split
178 cs, Split
ARABIC GUM—614 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Port Sudan
417 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARECA NUTS—160 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
ARSENIC—158 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Gothenburg
BARIUM CHLORATE—80 dms, Tuteur & Co, Rouen
BAY OIL—2 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Dominica
2 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Dominica
2 dms, Fleuroma Inc, Dominica
BEESWAX—65 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
15 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, Schulte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
13 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
100 pkgs, W R Grace & Co, Lisbon
30 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
50 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Santiago
23 bgs, General Import Distr, Havana
62 bgs, Santiago
BELLADONNA LEAVES — 21 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
BISMUTH METAL—98 cs, F H Lenway, Yokohama
BLEACHING POWDER—75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—84 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
251 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM—37 cs, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
CAFFEINE—113 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
28 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
CALCIFEROL—5 cs, N A Philips Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—180 bgs, J T Baker Chemical Co, London
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—100 cs, National City Bank, Bremen
OIL—10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
CANANGA OIL—5 dms, Olfactors Inc, Tandjong Priok
CARNAUBA WAX—33 bgs, A Judson Murray & Co, Rio de Janeiro
222 bgs, F Henjes, Fortaleza
31 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Success Wax Ltd, Fortaleza
CASEIN—2,400 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
60 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—1,300 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Guayaquil
1,260 bgs, Grace National Bank, Manta
762 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
650 bgs, National City Bank, Bahia
2,780 bgs, Chase National Bank, Manta
OIL—300 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
6 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Montevideo
161 tons, Chase National Bank, Lobito
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
200 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Recife
200 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—55 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—60 bls, Max Van Pels, Rijeka
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—5,026 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
309 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
59 bgs, River Plate Corp, Rijeka
CHLORAL HYDRATE—20 dms, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
CINNAMONBARK OIL—2 cs, London
CLOVE—50 bls, Affill Produce Co, London
COALTAR DYES—7 cks, A E Nydegger, Rotterdam
5 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—865 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
340 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
525 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COD OIL—200 dms, Atlas Refinery, St Johns
100 dms, Reilly Walton Co, St Johns
100 dms, H J Baker & Bro, Kristiansund
200 dms, Bremen
COPAL GUM—288 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, Louis Furth, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—199 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
147 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE POWDER—177 bgs, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, American Cuttlefish & Crucible Co, Lisbon
430 cs, Tunis
100 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—350 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
DEXTRIN—290 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
225 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
270 bgs, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,984 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
DOGWOOD BARK—115 bls, Lydia Pinkham Co, Kingston
84 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
EARTH COLOR—220 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
150 dms, Baker Irons & Deckstater, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Guayaquil
FENNEL SEED—115 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires
FERRIC AMMONIUM SULPHATE—16 dms, London
FERROUS SULPHATE—50 dms, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Amster Trading Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—86,895 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Pointe a Pierre
165,709 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
624,089 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
189,122 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
101,655 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
114,914 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Aruba
113,339 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
141,794 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
39,700 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FUSTIC EXTRACT—1 ck, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
GALBANUM GUM—5 cs, Merchants Export Import Co, Rotterdam
GARNETLAC—153 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GELATIN—40 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
86 ctns, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GENTIAN ROOT—620 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
125 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Rijeka
120 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
123 bls, Meer Corp, Dubrovnik
GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, Givaudan Corp, Algiers
GLUE—220 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
100 bgs, Liverpool
STOCK—384 bgs, Goon Gorvers & Co, Baranquilla
42 bls, First National Boston, Callao
GLYCERIN—85 dms, R P Casado, Havana
250 tons, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
GYPSUM—9,933 tons, US Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXAMETHYLENTETREMINE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—164 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Cocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—6 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Rio de Janeiro
IRON CHLORIDE—158 dms, Rotterdam
OXIDE—400 bgs, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
KOLA NUTS—400 pkgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
30 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff, St Lucia
50 bgs, John Holt & Co, Accra
LAVENDER LEAVES—40 bgs, Meer Corp, Marseille
LEMONGRASS OIL—17 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Cap Haitien
LITHIUM CARBONATE—10 dms, Beekman Shipping Co, Hamburg
LIVERMEAL—951 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,091 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
POWDER—2 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
6 cans, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN—200 cs, Levy & Levis Co, Limassol
24 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Limassol
24 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Limassol
GUM—400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Bank of N Y, Liverpool
416 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Lisbon
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—50 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—2 cs, Wessels Kulenkampff, St Lucia
MANGANESE ORE—572 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT—3,200 bgs Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MASTIC GUM—9 cs, S B Penick & Co, Piraeus
10 cs, G Alagantakis, Piraeus
MENTHOL—130 cs, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
635 cs, J H Schroder, Santos
METACRESOL—1 cs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
MICRANTHUM HAYATA OIL—5 dms, Melanol Corp, Keelung
MILK SUGAR—400 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—4.9 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
1,313 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Amsterdam
MUSTARD SEED—250 bgs, C Gulden, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—398 bgs, Calcutta
220 bgs, Liverpool
MYRTLE OIL—1 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Genoa
NAPHTHALENE—639 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
163 cks, James E Fox, Middlesbrough
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
20 dms, L & R Organic Products, Genoa
NICKEL CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Amplex Chemical Co, Bremen
SULPHATE—10 dms, D Hauser, Antwerp
20 cks, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, J H Bauminger, Rotterdam
14 bbls, J H Bauminger, Hamburg
40 bbls, Antwerp
NUTMEG—7 bgs, Wessel Kulenkampff, St Lucia
181 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
200 bgs, George Luerders & Co, Semarang
77 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Semarang
45 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
42 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Semarang
140 bgs, D Hauser, Rotterdam
139 bgs, Rotterdam
OIL—2 cbys, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
OITICICA OIL—200 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
100 dms, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Lekas & Druiras, Cadiz
25 dms, J Sexton & Co, Cadiz
50 dms, A Fantis, Cadiz
675 dms, Berolio Import Co, Cadiz
25 dms, First National Boston, Cadiz
200 dms, Filippo Berio Olive Oil, Cadiz
75 dms, Western Food Corp, Cadiz
25 dms, J Sabella, Cadiz
50 dms, Paolo Alonge Inc, Cadiz
100 dms, Moscahlandes Bros, Cadiz
25 dms, N Lekas, Cadiz
25 dms, Pepe Maisano Co, Cadiz
25 dms, J P Graziano & Sons, Cadiz
50 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis Inc, Piraeus
25 dms, Markis Bros, Piraeus
200 dms, Piraeus
50 dms, B Dorman & Sons, Piraeus
25 dms, Tenth Ave Trading Corp, Piraeus
100 dms, Balbo Oil Corp, Piraeus
50 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Piraeus
150 dms, A Fantis, Piraeus
75 dms, Bonoil Packing Co, Piraeus
100 dms, Western Food Corp, Marseilles
100 dms, C A Laraja & Son, Barcelona
550 dms, Schroder Bros, Barcelona
100 dms, B M Reeves Co, Barcelona
50 dms, B Dorman & Sons, Barcelona
50 dms, Norport Co, Barcelona
740 dms, Barcelona
OPIUM—150 cs, N Y Quinine & Chemical Works, Rijeka
ORANGE OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Kingston
10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
6 cs, Ungerer & Co, Dominica
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—32 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Bahia
PALM OIL—424 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
318 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Matadi
105 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
PAPAIN—112 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
PAPRIKA—40 bgs, General Olive Oil Corp, Alicante
300 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
310 bgs, Farmer Chemical Co, Alicante
250 bgs, Jaenssen & Cross, Alicante
200 bgs, Schoenfield & Sons, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Carlich Lab, Rijeka
100 bgs, J H Forbes, Rijeka
200 bgs, C H Kinker, Alicante
PARACRESOL—6 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,170 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
105 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
160 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
456 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
27 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Abidjan
12 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
160 bgs, Cochin
RED—200 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Istanbul
WHITE—40 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Tandjong Priok
153 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
16 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
139 bgs, D Hauser, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Tandjong Priok
64 bgs, A G Dunn, Tandjong Priok
20 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
134 bgs, O'Brien Products, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, A C Israel, Tandjong Priok
38 bgs, Anglo American Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—16 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Genoa
PETITGRAIN OIL—23 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,175 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
107,939 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
110,863 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
100,053 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—4,143 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Antwerp
PHTHALOCYANINE GREEN—8 bbls, Anders Chemical Co, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—160 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
80 bgs, George Luaders & Co, Kingston
80 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
640 bgs, Amill Produce Co, Kingston
50 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
16 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Kingston
23 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Kingston
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
7 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
2 dms, George Luaders & Co, Kingston
1 dm, D W Hutchinson Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, E F Drew & Co, Yokohama
POLYSTYRENE EMULSION—2 cs, Dow Chemical Co, London
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, American Express Co, Antwerp
3,000 bgs, Antwerp
POPPYSEED—466 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia
468 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
800 bgs, Atalanta Product Corp, Gdynia
468 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
466 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
466 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
466 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
100 bgs, Rotterdam
OIL—10 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Antwerp
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—44 bgs, Leviant & Co, Amsterdam
PRUSSIATE—400 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—500 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kobe
22 bls, Puna
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—614 bgs, H J Schluter, Buenos Aires
2,720 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
3,233 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,549 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
4,679 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—175 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
99 flks, G Jimenez, Vera Cruz
50 flks, Tampico
83 flks, G Jimenez, Tampico
50 flks, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Tampico
108 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
250 bls, Rijeka
QUINIDINE SULPHATE—4 cs, Gyma Lab, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—1,000 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
SABADILLASEED—100 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaira
SAGE LEAVES—120 bls, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
112 bgs, M J Golombeck, Beirut
700 bls, Superintendence Co, Split
300 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Durbrounik
200 bls, Sokol & Co, Dubrounik
400 bls, Split
SAGO FLOUR—547 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, Globe Shipping Co, Hamburg
10 cks, Rohner Gehrig, Rotterdam
SAPONIN—20 cs, Liverpool
SEEDLAC—950 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
400 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
450 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
250 bgs, Suhr & Bundelmann, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
400 bgs, Calcutta
SERPENTINA ROOT—40 bgs, Meer Corp, Cochin
SESAME SEED—450 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
SHELLAC—27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
40 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
41 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
35 bgs, Flora Lac Co, London
100 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
600 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM ALGINATE—100 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—300 dms, W J Byrnes, Gothenburg
PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE—14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
20 dms, Rotterdam
PERBORATE—1,000 bgs, Naples
SULPHATE, ANHYDROUS—4,000 bgs, Rotterdam
SPERMACETI WAX—106 ctns, Glasgow
STARCH—3,000 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
2,040 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Tjirebon
TARTAR—388 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
THYMOL—3 bbls, Henley & Co, Hamburg
TOLU BALSAM—3 dms, S B Penick & Co, Cutuco
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—8 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—60 dms, Berg Chemical Co, Genoa
60 dms, Calabarian Co, Genoa
11 dms, White Cross Lab, Genoa
500 dms, Anza International Corp, Genoa
TUNALIVER OIL—1 dms, J B Smith Interocean, Yokohama
TUNG OIL—275 tons, Western Continental Co, Buenos Aires
TUNU GUM—251 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
UREA—300 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Copenhagen
SYNTHETIC—8,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VALONIA CUPS—4,386 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—2 cs, Zink & Trieste, Dominica
1 cs, Wessels Kulenkampff, St Lucia
60 cs, Packing Products Co, Semarang
25 cs, J Manheimer, Semarang
25 cs, F Huber & Co, Semarang
7 cs, Gillespie & Co, Semarang
29 cs, Camax Co, Vera Cruz
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—150 dms, N I Malmstrtom, Manchester
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
50 dms, Genoa
ZINC OXIDE—110 bbls, Phillip Bros, Chemicals, Genoa
100 bbls, H A Gogarty Antwerp
SULPHATE—400 bgs, Liverpool

Baltimore

ARSENIC, CRUDE—20 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico

Boston

GELATIN—332 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Bremen

Norfolk

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—55 bgs, Hipage Co, London
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—50 kgs, Tennessee Eastman Co, London

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—33 cks, Inter Continental Co, Rotterdam
REGULUS—74 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
BALL CLAY—1,414 tons, Avonmouth
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—445 bgs, Bordeaux
CRESYLIC ACID—700 dms, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
FLUORSPAR—1,475 tons, Continental Ore Co, Nemours
GYPSUM—9,342 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Ieghorn
NAPHTHALENE—7,773 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—610 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—155,881 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
572,388 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
216,516 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
165,761 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
111,356 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,010 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA—12,000 bgs, Middlesbrough
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,580 bgs, Durban

San Francisco

COCONUT OIL CAKE—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—3,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—126 bls, Lastreto Phillips, La Libertad
SESAME SEED—350 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
850 bgs, H M Newhall, Corinto
100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto

Paint Testing Summary Is Published by ASTM

An historical summary of fifty years of work by ASTM committee D-1 in the field of paint testing has been published by the American Society for Testing Materials. The papers and reports in this booklet were presented as a part of the committee's celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in June, 1952.

The range of topics covered in these papers and reports includes:—Drying oils, Francis Scofield, bituminous emulsions, R. N. Cubberley; volatile hydrocarbon solvents for organic protective coatings, N. T. Phelps and S. S. Kurtz, jr.; accelerated tests for protective coatings, R. H. Sawyer; methods of chemical analysis of paint materials, C. Y. Hopkins; varnish, J. C. Weaver; optical properties, W. C. Granville; resins, R. W. Stafford and C. F. Pickett; exterior exposure testing on wood, W. G. Vannoy; shellac, C. C. Hartman; pigment specifications, C. L. Crockett; printing inks, A. C. Zettlemoyer; flash point, S. S. Kurtz, Jr. and A. L. Brown; physical properties of materials, M. R. Euverard; cellulosic coatings and related materials, F. H. Lang, and the protection of iron and steel, A. J. Eickhoff.

Copies of the 52-page booklet, with heavy paper cover, can be obtained from headquarters of ASTM, 1916 Race street, Philadelphia 3, at $1.25 each. Quantity prices are available on request.

Mondial Has Flattening Agent

Mondial Trading Company, New York, has announced that its principal, Saint-Gobain, Chauny & Cirey, France, is producing a new product, 'Levilite-Saint-Gobain," which is being used by a number of paint manufacturers as a flattening agent instead of magnesium carbonate and stearate. Samples may be obtained from Mondial's office, 500 Fifth avenue, New York 36.

Thibaut & Walker Elects

Thibaut & Walker Company, Newark, N. J., has appointed W. George Parker president, succeeding S. C. Robison. Mr. Parker was technical director and a member of the board of directors of Cook & Dunn Paint Corporation, Newark, prior to his new appointment.

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Winthrop-Stearns Product Described in Medical Paper

Effective control of such postalcoholic symtoms as nausea and vomiting has been obtained with "Apolamine," an antiemetic compound supplied by Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, according to a paper in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association (153:895, November 7).

Clinical experience with "Apolamine" is reported in a study titled, "The Present-Day Management of Alcoholism," prepared by Drs. Daniel J. Feldman and Howard D. Zucker. The investigators are members of the New York city medical committee on alcoholism.

In addition to other measures, the authors state that introduction of the adrenal steroid hormones marks a "significant advance" in treating acute alcoholic intoxication. Effective management of the postalcoholic state is important, however, in those cases where symptoms of psychomotor hyperactivity are present, it is pointed out. These symptoms are the most important cause of immediate resumption of drinking, the report adds.

"Apolamine is useful in the control of nausea and vomiting and may alleviate the condition when general measures have not been successful," according to the paper. In earlier tests, the compound was found effective in controlling nausea and vomiting associated with pregnancy, endoscopy, radiation and motion sickness, and other conditions.

Ferro Names Sales Agent

Ferro Chemical Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, has appointed Palmer Supplies Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, as sales agent in the Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., territory. Palmer will handle Ferro's products of metallic soaps, driers, fungicides and vinyl stabilizers. Warehouse supplies will be carried in Cincinnati.

Trade Briefs

Gene Rose Company has been organized by Gene Rose and will be an affiliate of Scientific Oil Compounding Company, Chicago.

National Gypsum Company, has appointed F. Robert Campbell packaging manager.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Trading volume continued moderate, in the case of most botanical drugs and gums. With the week cut short by the Christmas holiday and many consumers in the midst of taking inventory, business was generally quiet. Late cables from abroad indicated strengthening prices on some botanical items.

The balsams, Peru and tolu, were being quoted substantially higher at the source. Prices were said to have advanced 10c. to 12c. per pound on Peru balsam and from 40c. to 50c., on tolu. The increase in tolu balsam prices has been felt in the market here by recent advances in spot prices. Any increase in spot prices on Peru balsam has not taken place as yet, but was anticipated. Dealers here were generally reluctant to raise prices in view of the quiet demand. Stocks, on hand, were said to be ample for immediate needs.

Perhaps the most unexpected price advance this past week was the jump in psyllium seed prices. Trade sources were surprised to see offering prices at the source advance considerably in the past week. Spot prices on black psyllium seed were reported 40c. higher while blond seed was up 5c. and husks, 8c. per pound.

Seeds and spices were fairly active, pricewise. Batavia and Saigon cassias were advanced, continuing the trend of recent weeks. Ever since it became known that Saigon quality cassias would be extremely difficult to import in the future due to enforcement of government regulations concerning the importation of commodities from Communist controlled territories, prices have steadily advanced on Batavia cassias. All varieties were up ½c. per pound while Saigon cassias, all medium, were advanced 10c., on spot. Also advanced last week were cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, which was up 1c. and Zanzibar clove, which was also raised 1c. Red, Turkish pepper was increased 1c. while Jamaican pimento was advanced 1½c., and Salvadorian sesame seed, 1c.

Declines last week included Mexican anise, which was down 1c., Indian celery seed, ½c., and Argentine fennel, 2c. Dutch, Polish and Turkish poppy seeds were reduced ¼c. per pound. Nicaraguan hulled sesame seed was reduced 3c. in contrast to the advance in Salvadorian, natural seed. Black, Malabar pepper was off 4c. from the preceding week's levels as the threat of a dock strike became less imminent while white pepper, on spot, declined 3c.

Balsams

Peru—Prices at the source were said to have advanced 10c. to 12c. per pound. This has not been reflected here as yet since stocks on hand were said to be sufficiently large to accommodate current requirements. Most dealers were reluctant to advance prices since it was felt that the net effect would be to discourage buying. Most consumers in botanical items were currently engaged in taking inventory with trading volume at a low point during the holiday week. This situation could be expected to hold until after the first, next year, it was said.

Prices on Peru balsam currently ranged from $1.25 to $1.40 per pound.

Tolu—Recent strengthening of the price pattern here was attributed to the steady rise in prices at the source. Prices at primary centers were said to be up 40c. to 50c. per pound. Prices, on spot, were firm at a minimum of $3 with the upper end of the range going to $3.50.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Demand for this botanical was reportedly steady. Prices showed considerable firmness in the view of the tightening supply situation. Current quotations ranged around 34c. per pound.

Cocillana—This item was nominal at 45c. per pound. Failure of shipments to arrive was said to have further emphasized the short supply situation.

Elm—Stocks of grinding bark were virtually non-existent, according to trade sources queried.

Wahoo Root—The curtailed gathering last Summer of this bark was reflected in the tightening supply situation. Prices were nominal at $2.30.

White Pine—Supplies were becoming increasingly tight on this bark which is in demand by formulators of cough and cold remedies, the use of which hits its peak during the cold weather seasons. Prices were firm at 20c. to 22c., on the rossed.

Wild Cherry—Prices were firm and supplies were rather short, according to trade sources. This botanical generally complements white pine bark in cold remedies, cough drops and the like.

Berries

Hawthorn—Demand was rather quiet. Supplies were held to be adequate for current needs. Prices were firm at 28c. to 32c. per pound.

Flowers

Arnica—Prices were unchanged. Demand for true montana flowers was reported to be routine. Supplies were ample for needs.

Linden—The market was quiet. Most consumers were said to be in the midst of inventory and consequently, this situation added to the normally slow market. Linden flowers, with leaves, were pegged at 34c. to 35c. while those without leaves, were quoted from 40c. to 41c. per pound.

Gums

Arabic—Gum arabic held firm at recently advanced price levels. Higher costs at primary centers were expected to be reflected to a greater degree here. Trading volume during the past week was generally limited due to the usual influence of the holiday upon market activity.

Herbs and Leaves

Grindelia Robusta—Demand was quiet and supplies were ample to accommodate current requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Papain—Prices have become more stable, according to trade quarters. Currently, powdered African papain was offered at $5.50 to $6 while Ceylon was quoted at $4.50 to $4.75 per pound.

Seeds

Anise—Prices on Mexican anise seed declined 1c. last week. Currently, this quality was offered at 22c. to 23c. per pound. Syrian anise was offered at 20c. while Czech, Spanish and Turkish were nominal at 28c., 22c. and 26c., respectively.

Caraway—Inquiry was quiet and prices unchanged. Spot prices ranged from 10¾c. to 11c. per pound.

Celery—Indian celery seed was off ½c. per pound last week. Current quotations ranged from 19c. to 20c. per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Psyllium seeds, black, 40c. per lb.
blond, 5c. per lb.
husks, 8c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassias, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
longstick, cracked, ½c. per lb.
shortstick, cracked, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, all medium, 10c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1½c. per lb.
Sesame, Salvadorian, natural, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Fennel, Argentine, 2c. per lb.
Czech, medium, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 4c. per lb.
Red, Japanese, birdseyes, 1c. per lb.
White, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sesame, Nicaragua, hulled, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 26, 1952
112.43	112.43	111.36	102.45

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended December 18

New York

Black pepper (18 lots), 1,085 bags: moldy.
Sage leaves, 10 bales: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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currently ranged from 11c. to 12c. Medium Czech fennel seed was down 3c. and ranged from 11c. to 12c. Other qualities were unchanged.

Poppy—Poppy seed was easier last week. Dutch, Polish and Turkish seeds were reduced while Argentine seed held unchanged. Dutch and Polish varieties were ¼c. lower while Turkish seed declined ½c. Dutch poppy seed was currently quoted at 17¾c., Polish seed at 17¼c. and Turkish seed, at 14c. per pound.

Psyllium—Prices were up sharply on psyllium seed. French black psyllium seed prices showed the greatest price rise, by far, and were quoted at 80c., on spot. With French seed was priced at 47c. per pound, on spot.

Fennel—Argentine fennel seed was reduced 2c. per pound last week. Quotations offerings from the source greatly curtailed and the new crop not due until the latter part of next Summer, prices have soared in recent weeks.

Blond seed prices also were up, reflecting the strong trend of the market. Currently, prices ranged from 20c. to 25c. for this variety. Husks were also up, being pegged at about 48c.

Sesame—Sesame seed quotations eased off last week on the hulled variety. Nicaraguan, hulled seed was quoted at 32c., a decline of 3c. from prior levels. Salvadorian, natural sesame seed was 1c. higher, at 18c.

Spices

Cassia—The trend toward higher prices continued last week. With Saigons virtually barred from further entry, Batavias have steadily advanced in recent weeks. Batavia cuttings were quoted at 17c. to 17½c., on spot, while longstick, cracked, ranged from 19c. to 19½c. and shortstick, cracked, 18c. to 18½c. All qualities advanced ½c. per pound.

Saigon cassias, all medium, was 10c. higher, on spot. Late last week, this quality was pegged at $1.25, with little stock remaining, according to reports.

Cinnamon—Ceylon cinnamon No. 2 was advanced 1c. last week to 40c. to 40½c. "0000" grade was quoted at 50c. per pound.

Clove—Zanzibar clove was 1c. higher last week. Current quotations ranged around 84c.

Ginger—African ginger advanced ½c. last week to 13½c. to 14c. Jamaica, No. 2 ginger also advanced ½c. being quoted at 14½c. to 15c. Other qualities remained unchanged, pricewise.

Pepper—With the threat of a possible dock strike partially obfuscated, spot prices on Malabar declined slightly over the past week. Late in the week, black Malabar was quoted at $1.08. Japanese birdseyes were 1c. lower, at 56c. to 57c. Red, Turkish chillies was quoted at 28c., an advance of 1c. per pound. White pepper, on spot, was down 3c. and was quoted at $1.05.

Prices at source closely followed the day to day fluctuation in New York. India tended to harden when buyers appeared, but prices drifted back when buying did not follow through. The total fluctuation was very small. Offerings of Sarawak for December shipment were a little more plentiful, but prices of a week ago were well maintained. Activity in the forwards was none too large because there seemed to be a feeling that the inflated spot prices had influenced the markets abroad.

Pimento—Jamaican pimento showed some strength last week, advancing 1½c. to 34c. Mexican held steady at 28c., on spot.

Rinshed-Mason Names 3

Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich., has appointed three district sales managers in its refinishing division. The new this only managers are G. A. Hall, W. N. McGillevry and A. J. Oliver. Mr. Hall has been named west coast representative with offices in Glendale, Cal. The midwest area will be covered by Mr. McGillevry, whose headquarters will be in Ingleside, Ill. Mr. Oliver will cover the eastern region, with offices in Verona, N. J.

Fritzsche Brothers Holds Four-Day Staff Meeting

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, last week concluded its annual staff meeting, held at the New Yorker hotel, with the sales, executive and technical divisions participating in the four-day session.

An official welcome by F. H. Leonhardt, chairman of the board, was followed by President John H. Montgomery's briefing on the program. The balance of the first day was occupied by executive discussion of matters concerning each division of management and their relationship to sales.

A wide range of subjects reflecting in many details the perfume division's past accomplishments and future program was presented during the second daily meeting by the representatives of that department. Visits to company headquarters in the Port Authority Building by the entire sales staff occupied most of the third day. Sales discussions were resumed on the final meeting day, this time under the auspices of the flavor division. This phase of the program covered a variety of subjects, all relating to the best uses and applications of flavors.

In the course of the week's meetings, a number of the more experienced representatives were invited to describe for the benefit of the staff's newer members some of their selling technics and experiences in the field.

Management Ass'n Events

—Continued from page 7

relations, Reliance Electric & Engineering Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Running concurrently with the national packaging exposition at Atlantic City on April 5-8 will be the annual AMA packaging conference, which will include speeches and panel discussions on a range of topics in the packaging field. Some 300 exhibitors have reserved space for the exposition and the final number is expected to total 400, exceeding by fifty the number of firms participating at last year's exposition.

Top technicians of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, will conduct presentations at the packaging conference, offering complete details on the over-all packaging operations of these two companies.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in essential oils and aromatic chemicals was fairly active, but most customers requested delivery after the first of the year. This relieved shipping departments of some stress, but most firms' laboratories were nevertheless rushed. Prices held steady on the majority of items, with increases effected in some important materials. Very few of the large volume oils were found to be easing in price. The week's increase outweighed the single decline, and the index went up 0.12 point, to reach 149.01.

Aromatic derivatives of citronella oil were stronger in price. The increase in cost of the raw material has worked its way through to citronellal, citronellol, and other important derivatives. Geraniol, extra grade, was also found to be stronger. Demand for these items was reported quite good, and a back log of orders indicated a good start to the new year.

Lemongrass oil continued to firm, but was said to be meeting some strong resistance among consumers in this country. At least some of the gains of the past weeks in this material were expected to be maintained, even if no further increases were put through. Caraway oil was up, with higher shipping costs cited as the cause of the advance. Very small gains were noted in sweet almond and artificial sassafras oils.

The new crop of Florida orange oil made no appreciable change on the price schedules in effect, although some change was expected if the strike affecting production of cans were not settled very soon. Lemon oil users were able to obtain their requirements only with difficulty, owing to the shortages of California and Italian oil. Large shipments of fresh fruit from Italy were responsible in large part for the shortage of oil from that country. Sweet fennel oil was lowered by one source, but was otherwise unchanged.

The trend at the primary markets, over the past ten days, has worked upward for East African cedarwood, clove leaf, Spanish eucalyptus, lemongrass, palmarosa and Bourbon vetiver oils. During the same period, a lowered trend was noted from the sources on redistilled peppermint oil.

Price Trends

Advanced

Citronellal, 25c. per lb.
Citronellol, 10c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 50c. per lb.
Oil, almond, sweet, USP, 1c. per lb.
Caraway, 45c. per lb.
Sassafras, artificial, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, fennel, sweet, USP, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 26, 1952
149.01	148.89	145.79	168.99

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Sweet oil of USP specifications was advanced 1c. per pound, bringing the minimum quotation up to 50c. From other sources, there was no change in price. Inquiry of fairly routine proportion has been noted of late, it was reported in the trade. No further price changes were expected in the immediate future.

Bergamot—This oil was reported as holding quite steady, with little prospect for immediate change. The Consortio has given no indication of altering its views in regard to its price, and in view of this firmness at the source, the spot market has not been able to put through any reductions.

Bois de Rose—The current situation in regard to the obtaining of replacement shipments from Brazil has shown little change. The low-of-the-range for drum purchases on spot remained at $3.95 per pound.

Calamus—This oil, a special item for which no heavy call was ordinarily received, was priced from $12 per pound and up, with some indication in the trade that any changes in the coming weeks would be in an upward direction.

Caraway—Prices firmed on spot, and the low-of-the-range went up to $2.80 per pound, an increase of 45c. over the earlier figure. Higher prices at the source, together with a reduced amount of available material, were cited as the reasons for the firming. Inquiry, it was said, has been maintained steadily and has shown no particular tendency to increase over the past weeks.

Cardamom—The present low-of-the-range price of $29 per pound was reported to be the lowest that could be expected in the coming weeks, as any price changes were expected to be in an upward direction. Slightly advanced costs for the raw material were the reason given in the trade for the expected strengthening.

Cinnamon—Material of USP specifications, or cassia oil, was offered from one source at $8.50 per pound. The material was available in limited supply only from this source, and was not to be found readily elsewhere on the market. Prohibition of imports of materials of Chinese origin has brought this item to a position of near unavailability. Cinnamon bark and leaf oils were unchanged on the market, and with the primary source maintaining an almost constant price for replacement, no changes on spot were expected over the near future.

Citronella—Prices continued to mount for both Ceylon and Formosan material. The rising prices affected at the primary center have been responsible for the greatly advanced spot market. With replacement obtainable only at quotations considerably above those in effect up to thirty days ago, the market appeared firmer for the foreseeable future. A good deal of buying has reportedly been done in the past fortnight, some of it between dealers, covering their commitments. The price range in effect during the past week for Ceylon material included a minimum of 60c. per pound. This quotation was expected to be moved up shortly. Formosan oil ranged upward also from 60c. per pound, and appeared even stronger on replacement than Ceylon.

The higher costs for the oil was reflected in the price ranges of aromatic derivatives. Most manufacturers, faced with rising raw material costs, have put up their price schedules, although the full force of the increases was not carried through to derivatives.

Clove—Prices tended to remain steady at recently reduced levels. Further cuts would not be made unless the expected reductions in the raw material came about, it was felt in the trade. Based on expectations for futures, some manufacturers of bud oil were scheduling lower prices for January and February delivery. The range over the past week for bud oil extended upward from $5.25 per pound.

Dillweed—The market appeared slightly weaker over the past week, although no radical changes in the price situation were encountered. The low-of-the-range quotation remained $3.60 per pound. The strength of the oil and the supplier were both factors in the price.

Eucalyptus—No sizeable amount of buying was reported over the past week, and the price levels of most varieties remained unchanged. Additional demand was not expected in the trade until sometime in the first quarter of the coming year.

Fennel—An offer of material at $2.30 per pound represented a decline of 30c. on the low-of-the-range quotation. This drop in price cancelled the gain noted two weeks previously for this usually quiet item.

Geranium—The market for this oil could best be described as thin, according to an informed trade observer. The present downward trend in prices was one result of this condition. A sudden increase in demand would serve to reverse the price pattern of recent weeks, it was thought, but at the conclusion of the past week no such advance in the amount of inquiry was to be observed. This same trend was observable also in other perfume oils, notably vetiver.

Lemon—California oil showed no easing in supplies and most dealers could not offer unlimited supplies to their customers, but had to allocate shipments. Prices ranged from $7.10 to $7.50 per pound, depending upon the supplier. Italian oil, of a good quality, was also not to be obtained freely on the market. Demand for fresh fruit in Italy for export to other European countries and to Russia has been reported as quite heavy recently and has cut the normal production of oil. There is now a long term program underway in Messina to increase acreage, it was reported in the trade, but it will be a five to ten year operation and effects on the market will not be felt for some time.

Lemon oil produced in Argentina has arrived on the local market and was of-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Lemongrass—The market continued to advance in the face of a strong demand. The sharp gains of the week previous, however, were eased slightly, and a leveling off was expected by some trade sources. At least part of the advance in prices at the source was attributed to an attempt on the part of holders there to firm the market. A minimum quotation of $1.20 per pound was offered, with other quotations ranging upward from this spot price. The latest advances in price represented an extreme example of the tendency of this material to increase in price at the source on the strength of any upswing in demand in this country, according to opinion in the trade.

Orange—The advent of the Florida crop made little impression on the market in the past week. Some difficulty was expected in obtaining oil from the new production in that state if the can strike were not ended. Most processers of concentrated citrus juices maintained small inventories of cans, so that they were fairly dependent on uninterrupted shipments. With a lack of cans, the oranges would in many instances have to be shipped whole to the consumers, meaning less peels for the production of oil. Prices for Florida oil ranged upward from 66c. per pound. The price range of California material extended from 70c. to $1.25 per pound, depending upon brand. No immediate change in the top-of-the-range price was expected by those handling this material.

Peppermint — Prices appeared to be levelling off in the past week, and no new increases in the low-of-the-range were noted. The undertone was still quite strong, however, and there was the distinct possibility that further increases would be forthcoming. Natural oil was quoted from $5.60 per pound, while redistilled, USP, material was offered from $5.85 per pound. A good call for higher quality oil was noted in the trade, where this material was needed for blending.

Petitgrain — South American material was available in amounts as needed, with little change in quotation noted over the past week. Inquiry from soap manufacturers was reported to be good, but not exceptional. Replacement appeared easy.

Rose—Attar of roses from Turkey has been offered for export to the United States by the Rose Producers and Sales Cooperative of Turkey. The material is said to be of high purity and cleanness.

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Colgate Soap Sales Manager

Frank W. Reif has been appointed soap department sales manager of Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Reif has been divisional manager of the soap department's New York division. He joined Colgate in 1919 and became successively displayman, salesman, assistant district manager and supervisor in northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Reif had also served as district manager in Birmingham, Ala., and Richmond, Va., and as divisional manager in Atlanta, Ga. Michael P. Frawley has been appointed assistant to Mr. Reif.

The market in this country, meanwhile, was reported as remaining fairly slow, with demand strictly routine. Consumption by perfume makers has not been great of late, and no immediate pickup in consumption has been expected in the trade. The item remained one of the costliest of all of the oils on the market, and those using it continued to buy small amounts, for immediate needs only.

Rosemary — Like most oils of Spanish origin, rosemary currently occupies a position of short supply at the source. Cause of the lack of material has been the drought prevailing over the important oil-producing regions of that country. This drought has had the effect, also, of sharply curtailing the amount of hydroelectric power. The shortage of oil at the origin has not as yet produced any noticeable strengthening of prices on the market in this country. The good level of stocks was reported to be responsible for the maintenance of current prices.

Sassafras—Artificial material moved up slightly, as the low-of-the-range went to 45c. per pound, up 3c. No change was noted on the natural, which was priced from a minimum of $1.70.

Spearmint — This material displayed a healthy tone, and a strong possibility of advanced quotations in the coming weeks. Inquiry has been maintained well, according to trade sources, and supplies are reported not too great.

Vetiver—Bourbon material was still in a depressed state in regard to prices on the spot market. Inquiry has remained moderate to light, it was stated, and there was little expectation in the trade that a pickup was forthcoming in the immediate future.

Wormseed — The market continued weak, with material offered for shipment in quantities of almost any required size. Prices ranged upward from $4.60 per pound, well under the minimum in effect during the first three quarters of the year.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—Very little action has been noted of late in this item, the producers have stated. Inquiry has been quite low, while those who have required material have found no difficulty in obtaining shipment of their full needs. No improvement in this situation was expected in the immediate future, and prices were also expected to remain steady. Quotations ranged upward from $1.80 per pound.

Citronellal—A price rise was effected by the source maintaining the low-of-the-range quotations. This figure was increased 25c. to $2 per pound. The increase was general among manufacturers of the material, and followed the current stronger trend in prices of citronella oil at the primary market. Some further strengthening of all derivatives was reported as likely in the coming weeks, although this would depend largely on the trend of citronella oil prices, it was stated in the trade.

Citronellol—Like most citronella oil derivatives, this aromatic has tended to rise in price over recent weeks. The latest increase brought the minimum quotation to $2 per pound, up 10c. from the previous minimum. Rising replacement costs for the raw material have made advances mandatory for manufacturers, it was pointed out in the trade. The stronger tone was due to characterize the market for some time in the future, it was believed.

Geraniol—The grade of material marketed as "extra" was advanced to a low-of-the-range of $1.90 per pound in drum lots from an earlier minimum of $1.40. The standard grade of the material, however, was unchanged, with prices ranging upward from 60c. per pound. This material has been in relatively heavy demand over the recent past, and manufacturers expected a good call to be maintained. Any changes made in prices in the immediate future were expected to be in an upward direction, because of stronger price schedules for raw materials.

Essential Oils in S. America

—Continued from page 5

age laborer and his family, becoming more and more accustomed to the advantages and conveniences of city life, the primitive conditions of any pioneering interior development would be none too attractive, he said.

Housing, sanitation, schools, readily available food supplies and many of the other needs of modern living would have to be provided to induce labor in sufficient numbers to give up the ready jobs and good wages of South America's booming metropolitan areas for the more restricted life of the agricultural interior. Such undertakings would entail large capital investments and could only be justified by the prospect of much higher prices than now prevail. As it is, most of the oils produced in Brazil, such as orange, lemon, eucalyptus, patchouli, vetiver, citronella and lemongrass are consumed within Brazilian borders and at higher prices than the same oils are now bringing in the world markets, he said.

Dr. Guenther's trip took him from California to Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil and parts of the West Indies. He is now bound for Europe for two months, during which time he will lecture in Rome before a scientific group and also before the Societe de Chimie Industrielle in Paris.

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Antimony oxide underwent a reduction last week as a result of decreased costs in metal. Argentine casein increased in price, as the market both in the Argentine and this country became firmer. Orange grades of shellac were also higher, due to continued firmness on the Calcutta market. Polystyrenes were slated for adjustment on or about January 4. In cadmium colors, selenium, used in some red shades, was becoming increasingly tighter, as the government continued to make inroads on supplies for use in electronics equipment. Cobalt oxide was quiet and unchanged after recent price adjustments. The market for earth colors was seasonally slow, with ample stocks available, and trade characterized by hand-to-mouth buying. Lead and zinc were quiet.

In general the trade picture for synthetic resins was unchanged. There were no price changes foreseen for the immediate future, although phthalic anhydride was reduced recently. Petroleum hydrocarbons continued to sell at a strong pace. Polyethylenes were also moving at a good clip, with some tightness in stocks anticipated until new facilities got into production. Demand was still outrunning supply for many types of pyroxylin scrap, while other types were said to be in balance. Vinyls moved to a good industrial demand and a weaker interest from the paint trade, with supplies on hand to fill most consumer needs. Silicones were without noteworthy change marketwise.

The market for plasticizers last week remained somewhat unsettled, although most producers had gone along with reductions in dibutyl, di-isobutyl, dicapryl, di-iso-octyl, and dioctyl phthalates. Consensus was that demand would not be stimulated by such a move, due to the present year-end lack of buying enthusiasm. The natural resins market remained firm and unchanged, with heavy buying from abroad keeping prices firm on spot here. Shellac bleached grades were also firm and without change. In fillers and inerts, little occurred which would change the prevalen market pictures. Prices underwent no significant changes. Supplies were readily available to moderate demand. Graphite continued in balanced supply and demand at old prices. Lead phthalate did not reflect as yet the phthalic anhydride reduction.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide — A 1½c. per pound reduction in price was announced last week, largely due to the decrease in the cost of regulus some weeks ago. For a good while after the metal declined, it was felt that there would be no reduction in the price of the oxide. However, one source pointed out that present conditions actually warranted a decrease. Prices currently in effect were 26c. to 36c. per pound, bags, carlots, freight allowed, depending upon quality and supplier, and 27½c. to 39½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Cadmium Colors—Selenium was becoming increasingly tighter last week, making some shades of red scarce. Consuming interest was said to be holding up nicely, considering the time of year. Most colors were available for early shipment. Offerings continued at unchanged prices.

Chrome Colors—Prices continued without change. Consumer interest was down in accord with the year-end seasonal slump. However, some sources reported sizable contracts having been issued for 1954. It was generally felt that business would resume its normal pace after the first of the year. Present production and stocks were available for early shipment.

Cobalt Oxide—Material was said to be moving in limited quantities last week, mainly to users in the ceramics and glass industry. Demand was restricted chiefly to immediate needs. Supplies were plentiful. Recently revised prices continued without change.

Copper Oxide—Material was available at unchanged prices for prompt shipment. Demand was given an average classification for both red and black oxides.

Earth Colors—Price schedules remained without change. Seasonally slow demand was reported, with customers interested chiefly in prompt shipment for immediate needs. Supplies were ample enough to readily satisfy consumer requirements.

Iron Blues—Demand was reported as better than expected for this time of year. Prices held steady and unchanged. A good volume of contract business in some instances for next year was reported. Stocks were readily obtainable.

Lead Pigments—Pigments reflected the general quietness of the lead market last week. There were no price changes. White lead continued to move at better than average volume to a well sustained consumption. Red types were also said to be moving well. Orange mineral was generally without feature.

Titanium Pigments — The market was seasonally quiet, with average demand reported for oxide, as well as calcium-rutile pigment. Prices continued unchanged. Ample supplies were on hand to fill consumer needs.

Zinc Pigments—Sales were said to have held up well for zinc oxide, considering the time of year. Inquiries for sulphide pigment continued limited, and at a relative'y steady rate. One source said that fairly good call existed at the present time for lithopone. Supplies were ample.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Although there was a recent 2c. per pound decrease in the price of phthalic anhydride, producers had not as yet decided whether or not to adjust prices for resins, maintaining that increases elsewhere in raw materials about balanced out production costs. However, there was some feeling among manufacturers that prices would be lowered in the near future. The market remained quiet, with consuming demand seasonally off. Supplies were plentiful.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—Market continued very strong, with a large volume of sales reported. Prices were firm and unchanged. The resins were generally in good availability. It was felt that 1954 would also be an excellent sales year.

Phenolics — Prices were unchanged. Consuming demand was classified as normal for this time of year. Present production and stocks were able to fill orders with little or no delay.

Polyethylenes — The supply situation was still a matter of speculation last week. It was noted that since the recent reduction in price, brought about in order to encourage expanding use and development, supply and demand had remained about in balance. However, it was thought that supplies would become lower in the future as usage broadened. On the brighter side of the picture, it was pointed out that new facilities would soon be completed which would considerably increase the output of polyethylenes. Industrial inquiry continued at good levels, while paint trade interest was seasonally off.

Polystyrenes — General price changes covering most types were being made last week by the industry, to go into effect on or around January 4. The changes consisted in a realignment of prices in order to abolish what the industry deemed unnecessary gaps in shipping costs to the consumer. Most sources felt that such a readjustment had been necessary for some time.

Pyroxylin Scrap—Amber sold at a firm listing of 20c. per pound, drums, works, after recent increases. The range for white, china, ivory closed to the high side, material selling at a flat 15c., same basis. Demand still ran ahead of supply for most types, with stocks about balancing demand for some blacks and opaques. Shortages were not expected to ease in the near future.

Vinyls—There was not much change in the market situation from previous weeks. One source reported that its production of polyvinyl butyral was on an allocation basis. Otherwise, stocks were considered adequate enough to take care of seasonally moderate consuming demand. Prices were without change. It was noted that shelf goods and paint trade sales were off

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 1½c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Antimony oxide, 1½c. per lb.
Di-isobutyl phthalate, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 23, 1952
93.86	93.84	92.88	88.44

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

to some extent, although other types of consumption held to good levels.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—By last week, most of the industry had gone along with the 1c. per pound reduction brought about by an earlier 2c. per pound decrease in the price of phthalic anhydride. Material was offered to seasonally light demand at 33c. per pound, tankcars, freight allowed, 34¾c. per pound, drums, carlot, and 35¾c. per pound, less carlot, same basis. Production and stocks were such that consumers could get what they needed.

Dicapryl Phthalate — Material was offered at 32c. per pound, tankcars, freight allowed, 34c. per pound, drums, carlots, and 35c. per pound less carlots, same basis, after decreases of 1c. per pound recently. Inquiry was slow. Stocks were readily available.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate — The 1c. per pound reduction initiated by one producer December 17 was closely followed by the industry in general. New prices were 34c. per pound, tankcars, freight allowed, 36c. per pound, drums, carlots, and 37c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Consuming demand was slow, in accord with the usual seasonal slack period. Output and stocks promptly satisfied consumer needs.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The move to lower prices became industry-wide last week, with material selling at 34c. per pound, tankcars, 36c. per pound, drums, carlots, and 37c. per pound, less carlots, all prices on a freight allowed basis. It was generally believed that lowered prices would have little or no effect on consuming demand, due to the generally slack season encountered during this time of year. Present production and supplies were available for early shipment.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—The market remained firm abroad as heavy foreign buying continued to keep prices steady. Domestic buying remained on a hand to mouth basis, with seasonal quietude prevailing.

Dammar Gum — Strong German and Japanese buying interest held prices firm and unchanged. Consumer inquiry for spot stocks in this country was restricted mainly to immediate needs. One source felt that market conditions looked good for the immediate future, as a revival of domestic interest was expected after the first of the year.

Shellac—Orange grades were increased in price due to continued firmness at Calcutta market. Lemon No. 1 rose 1c. per pound, currently offered at 40c. per pound, 10 bag lots, spot. No. 2 rose 1c. to 2c., offered at from 38c. to 39c. per pound, same basis, depending on quantity. Superfine was up 1c. per pound, offered at 36c. to 37c., same basis, and TN was increased 1c. per pound, offered at 35c. to 36c., same basis. Bleached bonedry grades remained firm and unchanged. Domestic trade was limited to purchases for immediate needs, continuing slow in conformity with the season.

Fillers and Inerts

Bentonite—The market continued relatively inactive. Prices were unchanged. Supplies were ample. Consuming inquiry was seasonally dull and featureless.

Calcium Carbonate—Chalk and whiting prices held without change last week. Customer interest continued sustained at moderate levels. Output and stocks were sufficient to satisfy consumer orders.

Silica—Trade was very quiet during the week. Quotations remained without change. There was plenty of material on hand to satisfy fair consuming demand.

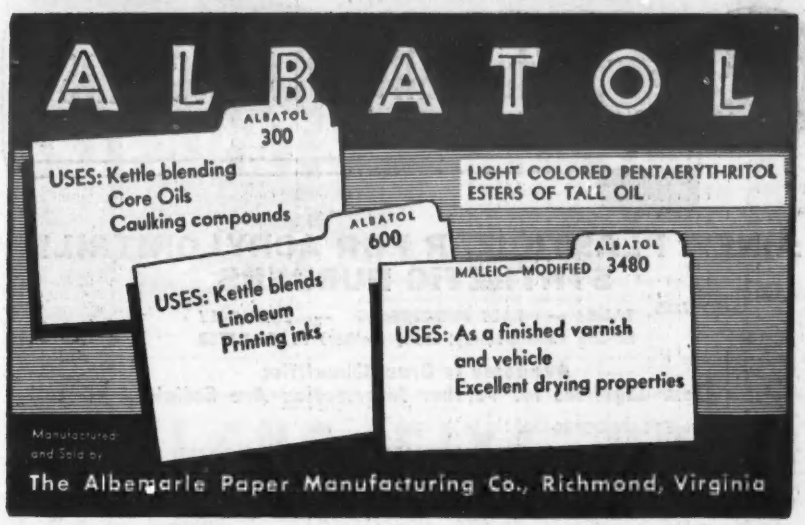
Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The market for imported Argentine material turned about last week and firmed considerably, due to virtual disappearance of stocks formerly available at distress prices. The Argentine market was also considerably firmer, as IAPI, the government agency governing exports there, still did not issue licenses for anything under 18c. per pound, f.o.b. Argentine. Domestically, spot prices rose to 21c. to 23c. per pound, depending upon quality. Large consuming mills, almost absent from trade for some time, were said to be re-entering the market, thereby reinforcing an already firm price. New Zealand material continued to sell at from 25c. to 26c. per pound, depending upon quality.

In our December 7 issue, quoting the price levels in the current market on domestic acid precipitated standard and premium grades, we erroneously referred to them as government supported prices. Actually there are no government price supports on casein, and the domestic casein industry is in a critical state marketwise as an indirect result of government support in other USDA price support dairy programs.

By this we mean that the substantial price support level maintained by the government on non-fat milk solids has had the effect in recent years of moving large volumes of milk via skimmed milk powder into useless government storage, and economically kept that milk from channeling into the domestic casein market at a price where domestic casein producers would be able to compete with foreign imported casein.

On the other hand, the government has had no quantitative limitation of foreign casein imports. These two factors have combined to virtually put the domestic casein producer out of business, confining his production to very small volume. High milk costs prevent the domestic casein producer from competing pricewise with imported casein, and the milk producers find it more profitable to channel their excess milk into non-fat milk solids production to be bought up at government support prices, than to sell it to domestic casein producers at a level which would enable them to meet foreign competition. Meanwhile, the tax purchased non-fat milk powder high volume presents a seri-

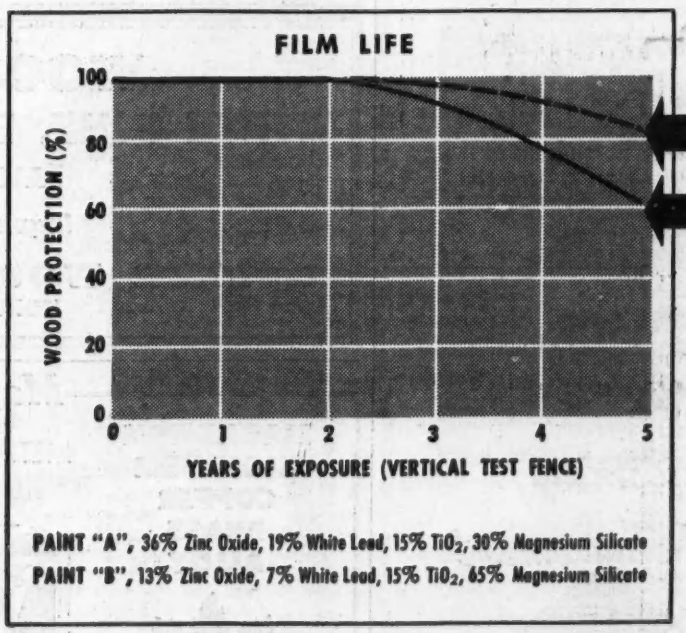


HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

How ZINC OXIDE Adds Extra Life To Modern Outside Paints

Much longer service life is one of the important reasons why leading outside house paints contain about 30% Zinc Oxide by weight of total pigment.

Any significant reduction in Zinc Oxide content shortens the film life, as indicated in the chart below.



PAINT "A", 36% Zinc Oxide, 19% White Lead, 15% TiO_2, 30% Magnesium Silicate
PAINT "B", 13% Zinc Oxide, 7% White Lead, 15% TiO_2, 65% Magnesium Silicate

Here's how normal Zinc Oxide content prolongs film life:

1. **Toughens the film**
   a. By formation of zinc soaps
   b. By mechanical reinforcement through unusual shapes of particles
2. **Protects the binder**
   a. By absorbing harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun
3. **Retards aging of binder**
   a. By neutralizing the acidic products formed by oxidation of the binder

Zinc Oxide plays a major part in the long life of self-cleansing house paints.

In a typical test (left) of 2-coat self-primed paint systems on new wood, Paint "A" with 36% Zinc Oxide weathered by gradual chalking to a good repaint surface after about 4 years. This compares with approximately 3 years for Paint "B" with 13% Zinc Oxide.

Our experience indicates that 3 years' service on this test fence is equivalent to about 5 years on houses in the same vicinity.

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ous storage problem to the government, and is partially disposed of by give-away school milk projects and foreign relief programs.

Lead Phthalate—Although a recent reduction in the price of phthalic anhydride took place, there was no indication at present that this material would be sold at different listings.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	$7.72	...
M	$7.75	...	...	7.72	...
N	7.80	...	...	...	...
WW	8.12	...	$8.045§	...	...
Bags—					
I	7.34	...	...	...	...
K	7.75	...	...	...	...
M	7.65	...	...	...	...
WG	7.83	...	7.78	...	...
WW	8.10§	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended December 18)—K or better $7.40, 606*.

Sales, USDA

1,134* ... 503* ... ...

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Thursday)

B through N $8.80, WW $9.10, WG $9.00.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.522§	.5275	...	...	...
Sales	52,000¶†	4,000¶†	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Schwab Brothers Appoints Joseph Noll Vice-President

Schwab Brothers Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of Joseph K. Noll as vice-president, in charge of the mica division.

Mr. Noll, who has been associated with the mica industry for fifteen years, joined Schwab Brothers in 1950, and has been engaged in the sales of mica to the electrical and electronic industries. Prior to that time, he was managing-director of produtos Electricos de Mica, Ltd., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and before that he was superintendent of mica operations of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., at Emporium, Pa. In 1951, Mr. Noll was appointed and has since served as a member of the mica importers advisory committee to the National Production Authority.

American Resinous Offering Renewable Water Repellents

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has announced two new renewable water repellents, "Arccopels DC-2" and "Arccopels DC-3", of interest to the dry cleaning and laundry industries. Available in Stoddard Solvents as "DC-2" and perchlorethyline as "DC-3," these new water repellents are blends of waxes, textile resins and organic, heavy metal compounds.

The products are generally diluted with seven to ten volumes of solvent and this solution is then added to the solvent in the treating tank. Both "Arccopels" dissolve readily in their appropriate solvent and may be handled at room temperature. Garments treated with the "Arccopels" attain water repellency ratings of 90 to 100 with ease, the company said.

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Copra of Philippine Origin 18 Percent Lower in Nov.

Philippine copra exports during November, 1953, totaled 59,123 long tons, a decline of 18 percent from the previous month, but 12 percent greater than shipments during November, 1952, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Total shipments during January-November, 1953, amounted to 538,315 tons against 598,130 tons in the comparable period of 1952.

The breakdown of the November, 1953, copra exports by country of designation is as follows:—United States, 30,511 tons (Pacific, 18,617, Atlantic, 4,981, Gulf, 6,913); Canada, 1,500; Belgium, 1,500; Denmark, 1,500; Germany, 2,500; Italy, 2,500; the Netherlands 11,700; Norway, 3,500; Europe unspecified, 1,000; Lebanon, 400; Colombia, 1,512; and Venezuela, 1,000 tons.

November exports of coconut oil totaled 8,335 tons, an increase of 30 percent from October this year and 50 percent from October, 1952. January-November exports amounted to 53,744 tons against 75,551 tons in 1952. The entire November shipments of oil came to the United States (Atlantic).

On a copra equivalent basis, exports of copra and coconut oil through November totaled 623,600 tons or 13 percent less than the 718,050 tons exported in the same months of 1952. The copra export price in mid-November was $214 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific. Local buying prices in Manila were quoted at 36 to 42 pesos per 100 kilograms ($182.89 to $213.37 per long ton).

Oil Trades Meeting Jan. 20

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its quarterly meeting January 20 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. There will be a reception at 6:30 p.m. and dinner at 7:30.

Trade Briefs

Carpenter-Morton Company has opened a new general office at 376 Third street, Everett, Mass.

Philip Carey Mfg. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has appointed Roy W. Davis sales manager of the paints and emulsions department.

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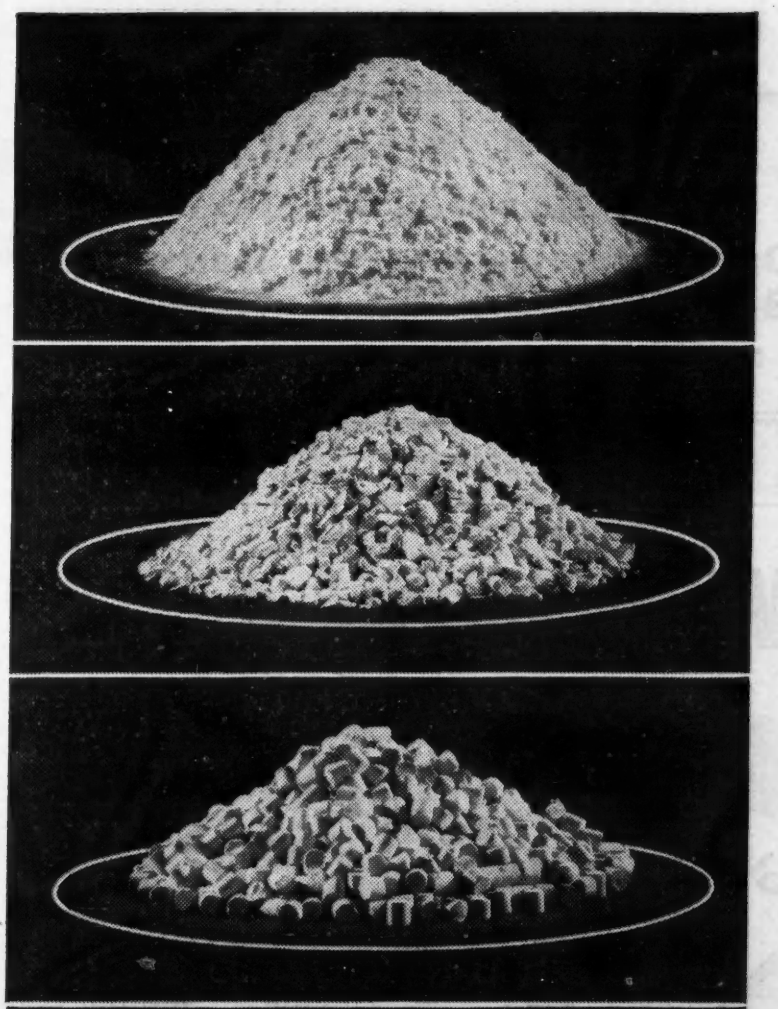

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PANAREZ 7-210	18+	200-220	150	0-1
PANAREZ 8-210	18+	200-220	130	0-1
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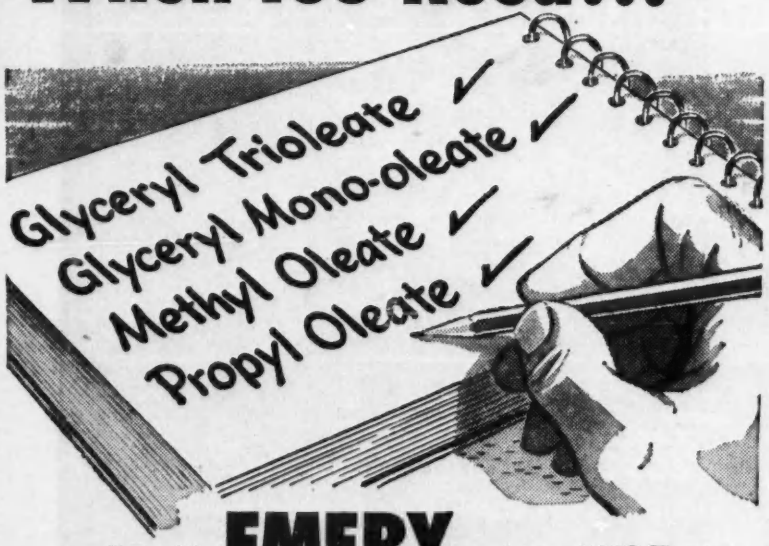

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was seasonally quiet last week. Firmness of soybeans, was reflected in the oil and resulted in moderate trading for prompt delivery at higher prices for refiners account. Crude cottonseed oil was firmer and slightly higher, with fair volume of business reported in Texas. Corn oil was easier and fractionally lower, while peanut oil was moved at former levels.

Stronger copra market stiffened crude coconut oil and prompt shipments were lifted fractionally. Copra was up $2.50 per ton. Offers of edible olive oil replacements at concessions created an easier tone in the local market and prices were slightly lower.

Export demand featured the tallow and grease market. Trading was fairly active, with exporters and speculators compelled to pay higher prices. Offerings of tallow were scarce, especially for quick shipment. Domestic business was confined to small lots, as soapers remained on the sidelines. Oleo oil and stearine were sold up for prompt shipment and slightly easier for January-February delivery. Lard was strong and active, scoring new highs for nearby deliveries.

Linseed oil was unsettled and prices were reduced fractionally. Trading in tung oil was quiet, but the market remained steady, reflecting the high cost of replacements from the Argentine. Buying interest in oiticica continued slow and firm bids could have shaded asking prices. Refined fish oil was inactive, with carlots available at concessions. Crude menhaden oil remained unchanged and steady.

Although trading in vegetable waxes was seasonally slow, the higher cost of crude beeswax has strengthened refined grades. Carnauba wax was quiet, with most grades unchanged, except No. 1 yellow which was scarce and advanced one cent per pound. Ouricury also was firm, reflecting the strength of the primary market. Candelilla wax was still available below the cost of replacements in some quarters.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading was seasonally quiet. Market remained steady and quotably unchanged for all grades.

Coconut—Crude oil was firmer and up fractionally, with strength of copra. Trading was quiet. December shipment was quoted at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and January, 16¼c., same basis. At New York the market was unchanged at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, December and 17c., January.

Copra—Shipments were firmer and advanced $2.50 per ton. Prompt was held at $220 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was light, lacking new feature last week. Prices scored small gains, reflecting stronger lard which reached new highs for nearby due to sharp advances in hogs and active export demand, and higher soybeans. Trading was mostly professional, with some hedging reported in March and May deliveries against crude purchases in Texas. Crude cottonseed oil was firmer and prices slightly higher. Consuming demand for cash oil continued slow. Salad oil was held at 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. To date only one tender on December contracts has been issued.

Crude cottonseed oil was firmer and slightly higher. Trade was reported fair. Quotations were nominal at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southeast; 12¾c., Valley and 12½c., Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	15	15.30	15.10	15.30@15.32
May	24	15.13	14.95	15.10@15.15
July	5	14.82	14.73	14.80@14.88

Total sales, 44 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and soybean oil 12⅝c., tankcars, Decatur. Market quiet, but steady. Cottonseed meal held at $45 per ton, sacked, Memphis, December-January shipment. Cottonseed hulls, $15 per ton, bulk, Valley basis, January and $12 February through May.

Linseed—Market was easier, dropping ½c. per pound. Quietness prevailed in this market, reflecting the usual seasonal let up in buying interest. Raw oil was lower at 15c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis and 16.25c., tankcars, New York

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, 1¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Tallow, ⅜c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, No. 1, yellow, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid linseed, 2/5c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 2/5c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. per gal.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 26, 1952
101.24	102.97	97.31	107.75

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

delivery, but carlots could have been shaded fractionally. Withdrawals against former contracts also slackened.

Minneapolis.—Market was weaker, prices declining 2/5c. per pound. Raw oil was lower at 15c., tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis. Users out of contracts filled out balance of December needs but there was no forward interest. There is considerable buying to be done in January, according to crushers, and a better tone if expected to develop after the turn of the year.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	3,600,000	5,120,000
Since Sept. 1	103,620,000	126,140,000

Flaxseed—Market seasonally quiet, but, remained firm.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed prices ruled strong as offerings were very light. Producers were in no mood to market supplies and it looked like a good portion of the crop will continue to go under loans and purchase agreements, trade observers said. No. 1 flaxseed sold from $4 to $4.04 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price, during the holiday-shortened week. Purchases of seed in the spot cash market totaled only 20 cars and 3,700 bushels in small lots, mostly out of store. To-arrive bookings amounted to 27 cars and 70,000 bushels in trucklots. Actual receipts of flaxseed for all accounts amounted to 160 cars, compared to 125 cars the previous week and 90 cars in the short week a year ago. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 35 cars as against 64 cars the previous week and 39 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	280,000	153,000	61,250	67,050
Since Sept. 1	11,627,350	10,088,300	2,285,950	1,514,900

Oiticica—Market continued dull and featureless. Refined was offered at 17c. per pound tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, Drums ranged from 18½c. to 19c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Demand continued restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were unsettled by offers for shipment at concessions. Prices covered a wide range from $2.30 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot depending upon quality, quantity and seller.

Palm—Inquiry continued restricted to immediate needs. Clarified oil was unchanged at 12½c. to 12¾c. per pound, drums, spot, and 11¼c, per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery.

Peanut—Buying interest was light and spotty. Crude was sold at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was held at 20½c., tankcars, New York basis. The government accepted bids for peanuts to make 9 tankcars of oil last week.

Rapeseed—Trade remained quiet, although prices held without change. Refined was offered at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for immediate delivery.

Soybean—Fairly active trading and higher beans strengthened the market and prices advanced fractionally. Crude oil was sold up to 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, December-January shipment; 12½c., February-March and 12⅜c., April-June, same basis. Refined grades also were up ⅜c. per pound. Salad oil was quoted at 15⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended December 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	56	12.49	12.25	12.49S
May	21	12.30	12.15	12.30@12.40
July	4	12.15	12.10	12.15@12.20
September	2	11.35	11.32	11.38@11.50
October	13	11.01	10.95	11.02@11.09

Total sales, 97 contracts.

Tung—This market was quiet, but steady, reflecting the higher cost of replacements from the Argentine. Tank-

cars were maintained at 23½c. per pound, New York for prompt and later delivery. Drums were unchanged at 25c. to 25½c.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Market activity quiet with buying confined to immediate needs. Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise specified:—

Castor, USP, 22c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 21¾c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, bodied, 26.6c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 25.1c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 16½c. per pound nearby. Corn, crude, 13½c. per pound, midwest; refined, 17.65c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13½c. per pound, California; 12½c. per pound. Texas, 12¾c. per pound, Valley; refined, 17c. per pound, California. Linseed, 16.3c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 16½c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 21¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 12⅝c. per pound; refined, 15⅝c. per pound. Tung, 23½c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved demand stiffened this market and quotations were lifted ¼c. per pound. The bulk of sales were for export delivery, while domestic demand was quiet. Yellow grease was higher at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 5¼c. and brown, 4½c. Choice white not all hog fat was nominal at 8½c., same basis.

Lard—This market was stronger, reaching new highs, due to active export demand and higher hog market. Cash lard was advanced to 19c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Austria purchased 2,500 tons of refined lard for February shipment.

The Department of Agriculture reported the 1953 pig crop, 10 percent lower than last year, but predicted the 1954 spring production will increase 4 percent from last spring. The department estimated the fall pig crop—June 1-December 1—at 31,882,000 head, 9 percent lower than the 34,961,000 a year ago. The 1954 spring crop, however, will be about 52,000,000, some 4 percent more than 50,237,000 head raised last spring. The 10-year average is 57,506,000 head. The total 1953 production as of December 1 was 82,119,000 head, against 91,231,000 a year ago and 10-year average of 92,240,000.

Tallow—Active buying for export further strengthened this market and quotations advanced ⅜c. per pound during the week. Sales of fancy tallow for export were reported up to 8c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. Offerings were light, compelling exporters to raise bids. Domestic trading lacked snap, with soapers on the sidelines. Fancy bleachable was higher at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6¾c.; special, 6¼c. and No. 1, 5⅝c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Spot supplies held unchanged at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity. Buying interest continued seasonally slow. Shipments were maintained at 8⅜c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York.

Refined Fish—Light pressed oil unchanged at 11½c. per pound, tanks, New York, with possibilities of shading in carlot quantities. Consumers continued interested chiefly in actual needs. Menhaden crude remained scarce at unchanged listings of 7c. per pound, tankcars, Atlantic Coast, and 7¼c. per pound, Gulf Coast, same basis. Export business was practically nil, with stocks short.

Los Angeles.—Three cars of crude tuna oil traded at 5c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, cleaning out present stocks. Supply of British Columbian herring oil light with demand good and market firm. Oil quoted 8½c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver, U.P. funds; 7½c. Canadian funds. The possibility exists that a small quantity of mixed anchovy-mackerel oil may be

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offered on the local market but seller's ideas are unknown.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—CCC stocks of cottonseed meal, cake and pellets have been sold up and the Agriculture Department has announced a new plan to distribute government owned wheat and corn at reduced prices to feed mixers for drought relief in place of cottonseed products. Prices held firm in the southeast, with mills offerings limited. Forty-one percent was firm at $65 per ton, sacked Memphis, $67, Alabama and Georgia points; $68 basis South Carolina and North Carolina points for January shipment; 36 percent was $5 per ton less. Demand has been fairly good and the government still needs additional supplies for the draught and flood areas.

Linseed Meal—Offers for prompt delivery continued scarce. Prices unchanged and firm.

Minneapolis.—There was a good demand for linseed meal for nearby delivery and prices on such meal were firmer than on offerings. Meal for December-January was sparingly offered and handlers were offering meal for February through April shipment in rather substantial amounts. Shipping directions continued good. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, for prompt delivery, was quoted at $67.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; February forward at $66 a ton. Expeller meal was unavailable or sparingly offered at around $72 a ton, nominal.

Shipments of meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	15,120,000	12,840,000
Since Sept. 1	231,720,000	227,480,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Last week the government offered peanuts in the southeast to produce approximately 900 tons of feed meal. The market held fairly steady at $72.50 per ton sacked Georgia points for 45 percent old process, and $69.50 per ton sacked f.o.b. Alabama region, December-January shipment. Prices of meal are considered by many as very reasonable compared to prices of soybean or cottonseed meals.

Soybean Meal—The demand for soybean meal continued rather spotty and prices have shown some signs of weakness although no break of any consequence has occurred. Forty-four percent meal was available at $70 to $71 per ton f.o.b. Decatur and $75 Memphis for January shipment. The bean market continued steady and causing prices of meal to hold exceptionally well considering current quiet demand.

Waxes

Beeswax—Strength in African crude continued to feature this market. Prices were firm at 50c. to 52c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantities. Small lots were maintained at the higher figure. Refined grades remained steady, reflecting the increased cost of crude.

Candelilla—Offers were more liberal of both crude and refined grades. Crude in ton lots were available at 74c. and small quantities up to 76c. per pound. Refined was quiet ranging from 76c. to 78c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

Carnauba—Trading was seasonally slow and the market remained more or less nominal. Consumers continued on the sidelines. No. 3, crude Ceara was quoted nominally at 87c. to 88c. per pound, and Parnahyba at 88c. to 89c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Refined Ceara was unchanged at 90c. to 92c. per pound. Yellow No. 1, was firmer and held at $1.20 to $1.22 per pound, as to seller and quantity.

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1—#7 Sweetland Filter with 27 leaves.
1—Patterson 500 gallon steel jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Shriver 36"x36" cast iron, Filter Press P&F 46 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 42"x42" wood Filter Press P&F, 54 chambers, hydraulic closure.
2—Pfaudler 1,000 and 500 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—2,800 gallon 6'x12' Storage Tank 316 stainless with steam coils.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20-42"x42" shelves with condensers.
1—Hersey 4'x26' Monel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Hersey 3'x26' stainless steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—F. L. Smidth 4'x30' Rotary Kiln, ¾" shell, welded construction.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum Dryer, 316 stainless steel.
2—F. J. Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 3'x15' and 30"x8'.
1—Double Drum Atmos. Dryer, 36"x84".
1—Link Belt Steel, 3'10"x16' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Link Belt, Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal with rubber covered imperforate basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Centrifugal, stainless steel perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, rubber covered, perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Bird 24"x38" solid bowl continuous Centrifuge.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuges.
1—Jeffrey 30"x24" Type A, Hammer Mill with 30 HP motor.
1—#2 TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Williams "Super Titan" 5 Roll Mill, complete with accessories and motors.
1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical steel lined Mill.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gallon, Type JEM, double arm, jacketed Mixer, 50 HP motor.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50-gallon double arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.
1—Baker Perkins 35-gallon, stainless steel, double arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
2—#42 Rotex Sifters, 40"x84" double deck Screens.
3—Stokes BB2 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
100 Feet 12" diameter Screw Conveyor, stainless steel. New.
3—Heat Exchangers, 360 and 370 sq. ft., 304 and 316 stainless steel. New.

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1—3500 gal. Monel Tank, ¼" dished heads, 3/16" shell, 6' dia. x 16' H.

1—8000 gal. NEW Stainless Steel Tank, 7'8" dia. x 24'2" L.; 11 ga.

2—6000 gal. Vert. Stainless Steel Tanks, ¼" shell and top, 7/16" dished bottom.

3—Horiz. Ribbon Powder Mixers, 40 cu. ft. (1600#).

1—Prater Vert. Twin Spiral Mixer.

1—Resina Screw Capper, pt., qt. & gal. cans.

6—Pfaudler St. St. Jacketed Kettles, unused, 35 & 65 gal.

1—Fitzpatrick D6 Comminuting Machine, St. St.

1—Porter 280 cu. ft. Double Ribbon Powder Mixer.

1—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettle, 10' dia. x 14' H.

1—100 gal. St. St. Jacketed Kettle with double motion agitator.

1—Taber CO_2 gas compressor, 1945 unit.

15—Aluminum Compartment Tanks, 2700 and 3000 gal. Removed from truck chassis.

1—Kennedy Van Saun 3' dia. x 6' long Ball Tube Mill.

ANOTHER LIQUIDATION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Welded steel tanks, Lastiglas lined—(4) 13,700 gal. Horiz.; (4) 9100 gal. Vert.; (2) 4400 gal. Vert. Bolted tanks (brewery glass lining). (7) Vertical—2000, 3600 and 5400 gal. (8) Vertical closed Aluminum Tanks—4100 gal. cap.

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8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. Turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

40—Stainless Steel Tanks—15, 30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 260, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 6,000, 8,200 gal.

30—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 500, 1400, 2300, 3100, 4100 and 9000 gal.

30—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50 # jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

8—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 160, 70, 55, 40 and 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel. 30 HP Motor.

5—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

2—48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Bottom Discharge, AT&M & Bird.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

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2—300 Gal. S.S. 347 Tanks, ASME.
1—St. Regis 100-lb. Bag Filling Machine.
7—Milton Roy Simplex Feed Pumps. Type 316 stainless steel with 5 HP explosion-proof motor 5'x6'9". NEW.
1—Fletcher 48" suspended steel centrifuge 20 HP, 2 speed motor.
1—125 Gal. SS 316 kettle, 150 PSI, 2 HP, XP motor—NEW.
2—S.S. 316 Tanks—1—750 Gal.—1—900 Gal.
1—Shriver 12"x12" C.I. Filter Press—24 Chambers.

1—Bird 36"x50" S.S. 304 Continuous Centrifuge.

1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer S.S. 316, 6" Dx7½".

6—S.S. Centrifugal Pumps 10 to 400 GPM

1—Nickel Heat Exchanger, 135 sq. ft., Griscom Russell.

2—42"x42" Independent Filter Press—30 wood Chambers—NEW.
7—S.S. 316 Tanks—50, 300, 500, 600, 1,000 Gal.—NEW.
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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
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New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. Also Sharples #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 36" iron Filter Presses, also disc types.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
Pfaudler 500-gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
100 gal. Jack. impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle
1200 gal. Agit. Steel Tank, 15 HP motor.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack. Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
2—Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 24"x33" & 30"x36".
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 16" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
3—Day 15 & 40-gal. Pony Mixers
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
1—Stokes E Tablet Machine, ½" dia.
B&J #1 & Abbe #000 Rotary Cutters.
Anderson RB Expeller 20 HP Motor.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 4".
5—Kane 2 HP, Gas Boilers, 200 & 160# pressure.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler, up to 5 gals.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
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1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
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2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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3—H.P. explosion proof 431 RPM portable agitator.
Troy 30" S.S. centrifugal, 3 H.P.
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IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

AUTOCLAVES—2000 gal., 75 gal.
BARATTE XANTHATE—100 gal.
BLENDERS—730, 310, 157, 2.7 cu. ft.
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CENTRIFUGES—SS 40", 48".
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CRUSHER—Sturtevant 8"x5" roll.
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DRYERS—Double Drum, 32"x90", 36"x84", 48"x108", 42"x120".
DRYER—Single Drum, 5'x6'.
DRYERS—Conveyor, 2'x28', 6'x40' 6'6"x43', 8'x94', SS 16'x85'.
ELEVATORS—Bucket, 71', 64', 50', 44', 31', 27', 19' centers.
FILTERS — Rotary, Vacuum, 11'6"x18', 11'6"x14', 8'x14', 8'x12', 8'x10', 3'x4'.
FILTER PRESSES—42", 36", 30".
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KETTLES & REACTORS — Stainless Steel, 3000 gal., 525 gal., 300 gal.
KETTLES & REACTORS—Steel, 2800 gal., 1700 gal., 1000 gal.
KILNS—3'x25', 4'x30', 5'x30', 5'x67', 7'x60', 7'x160', 8'x125', 9'x80'.
MILLS—5-roll 50" Raymond, 10"x48" Ball, 6'x8' Ball, 36"x42" Pebble, #1 Raymond Imp, Raymond #402 Bowl.
SCREENS—4'x10' Seco double deck; 4'x7' & 4'x10' Tyler-Hummer single deck.
TANKS—1200 gal., 4000 gal., 6500 gal., 8500 gal., 12,000 gal., 13,500 gal., 15,000 gal., 135,000 gal.
TANKS—Aluminum, 6000 gal.
TANKS—Stainless Steel, 650 gal., 9800 gal., 10000 gal.
TANK—Lead, 525 gal.
TANKS—Pressure, 1300 gal. 250 PSI, 8200 gal. 390 PSI, 9000 gal. 50 PSI, 15,000 gal. 500 PSI, 23,000 gal. 600 PSI.

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In 1954 Make Good Used EQUIPMENT Your Resource For BIGGER PRODUCTION

14—Patterson and International Pebble Mills; 6'x5'; 6'x8' and 8'x8'.

16—W. & P. Type Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers; 100 gal. and 150 gal. working Caps.

6—Sperry Aluminum Filter Press; 18", 30" and 36" in excellent condition.

17—New and Unused Stainless Steel Tanks with agitators; 1,000 gal. and 2,000 gal. at great reductions below today's market prices.

20—Hammer Mills by Mikro, Gruendler, Fitzpatrick, Williams, Jeffrey, Sturtevant, Robinson, etc.

Bird Stainless Continuous Centrifuge, 18"x 28".

Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan, 3'x10'.

Charlotte No. 50 Monel Jacketed Colloid Mill.

1—Tolhurst Stainless 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal Extractor; 2 speed motor.

2—Stainless Processing Kettles, 6' dia. x 5'10½" deep plus cone bottom 2'4¾"; with agitators all in Stainless.

3659 R 3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½"x36'; 11 sections; 60 plates.

3476—Stainless Bubble Cap Column, 8⅝"x 19' high; 16 sections, complete.

3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Vertical Film Type Evaporator may be separated for single or multiple use; print available.

10595—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer Type "F" 54"x40' long with 38"x20' Cooler.

8316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60".

655 R 6—General American Twin Drum Dryer; 42"x120" complete.

3501/E3—Devine Vacuum Chamber Dryer No. 12; accommodates 20 shelves, 40"x 43".

3853 S3—Baker Perkins Ter-Meer Type Continuous Centrifuge Size S12 in Type 316 Stainless, complete with Slurry Feeder.

3705 L7—Stainless Lab. Autoclave; 5"x12" agitated.

3662 D28-31—Two Stainless Jacketed Reactors 18"x18".

3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave 10"x15" 3010 PSI; with anchor agitator.

3824 S 12—Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactor; Jacketed 12"x12" with anchor agitator.

3424 K 11—Type 316 Stainless Closed Head Receiver; 38"x42".

Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron Filter Presses from 12"x12" to 42"x42" of various types for every purpose.

WORTH 6-3456

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
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New York 13, N. Y.

Oilseed Output of Pakistan Off Slightly From Last Year

Pakistan's production of major oilseeds in 1952-53 totaled 1,061,000 short tons, compared with 1,081,000 tons in 1951-52, reports Henry W. Spielman, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Karachi. Cottonseed production of 752,000 tons in 1952-53, although larger than all other oilseeds combined, has not been utilized as a source of edible oil to any great extent to date. According to official estimates, rape and mustard seed production was 255,000 tons 25 percent below the preceding year mainly due to adverse weather in Punjab and East Pakistan. Sesame output of 40,320 tons was up about 3 percent while flaxseed, at 13,440 tons (480,000 bushels), was the same level as the year before.

Lard Authorized for UK

The foreign Operations Administration has announced an authorization of $8,000,000 to purchase lard for the United Kingdom under the Mutual Security Act. The authorization was made under section 550 of the act, which proposes to encourage the export of surplus agricultural products. The authorization provides that the purchase shall be made before March 31, 1954, and delivery before May 31, 1954.

Bids Wanted

Bromochloromethane, 1,808,800 lbs. in 55-gal. dms., technical, inv. 262B, Jan. 5, Contracting Officer, Topeka Air Force Depot, Topeka, Kans.

Codeine phosphate, 384 bots., tablets, 100s, inv. A-293, Dec. 29, Vet. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Drugs, misc., 1,668 boxes atropine sulphate ophthalmic ointment, 12s, 192 ¼-lb. bots. barium hydroxide, 912 1-pt. bots. cod liver oil, 120 1-lb. bots. zinc sulphate ACS, inv. A-291, Jan. 6, Vet. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Insecticide, spray, DDT, 83,373 gals., inv. 1895-B, Jan. 11; 8,710 gals. DDT concentrate, inv. 1904-B, Jan. 8, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 111 E. 16th St., N. Y., N. Y.

Lime, 9,900 lbs. chlorinated, inv. 1134, Dec. 30, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.

Soda ash, 800 100-lb. bgs., inv. 2S-KC-30743, Jan. 8, Gen. Services Adm., Federal Supply Service, 91 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.; 200,000 lbs. powder, Norfolk, Va., inv. 1900, Jan. 4, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

P.A.'s Eye View

—*Continued from page 5*

more normal seasonal conditions. Unskilled help is generally available, as are skilled workers in several areas. Replacements are either not being made or are on a more selective basis.

Buying Policy

In line with conservative inventory policy, price weakness, order and production cutbacks, and short lead time for deliveries, buying policy continues "hand-to-mouth" to sixty days for the majority of purchased materials. A very slight movement into the ninety-day bracket is noted, not strong enough to indicate a change in the trend.

Specific Commodity Changes

Lower prices predominated the December price movement. Percentagewise, the reductions are very small—numerically, they outnumber the price increases. Reportedly up were coated abrasives, cobalt, paper bags, magnesium, mercury, paraffin wax, soap, rosin and rubber. On the down side were alcohol, ammonia, 1953 automobiles, benzol, coal, coke, cotton linters, gasoline, glycol, grinding wheels, light fuel oil, linseed, soya and castor oils, sulphate, sugar, tin (up and down) and textiles.

Among the few items hard to get are aluminum and magnesium extrusion, nickel, seamless pipe, polyethylene (but easing) and structural steel.

Canada

The Canadian reports, highly influenced by seasonal conditions, reveal a marked lowering of production and new orders for December, quite a bit more than in the states. Commodity prices, however, are stronger and better maintained. Inventories are declining faster. Employment took a sharp slide-off, more so than in the United States. Buying policy, though of longer range above the border, shows definite signs of contraction. Opinion of 1954 is about in line with that of the states, except prices are expected to be firmer. Budgets for capital goods are higher than 1953, much of the money earmarked for expansion.

SATISFYING YOU IS OUR BUSINESS

2—Blaw-Knox 110 Gal. Jack. & Ag. Autoclaves, 2,000 psi. Code Const.
10—Shriver & Sperry Filters, 12" to 30".
2—Sperry 18" Jack. Filter Presses.
1—Sweetland #12 Filter, Bronze Leaves.
1—Read 100 Gal. Mixer, Jack. 40 H.P.
8—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 100 to 2,000#.
3—Roball Sifters, 20"x48" to 40"x120".
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, 6 to 17 shelves.
3—Stokes RD-3 & DD-2 Tablet Machines.
3—Al Bubble Cap Columns, 27"x36".
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer.
20—Jack. S.S. Kettles, 30 to 300 Gals.
1—Bird 48" Sus. S.S. Centrifuge, M.D.
1—Keeler CP 350 H.P. Boiler 160#.
2—Pfaudler 500 Gal. Reactors.
1—Mikro 2TH Pulv. 15 H.P. A.C. motor.
2—Vert. Closed 6,000 Gal. Stainless Tanks.
1—New Stainless Horiz. Spiral Mixer, 40 cu. ft.
4—Rubber Lined Tanks, 42,000 Gals.
2—Vert. Rubber Lined Tanks, 3,500 Gals.
1—Conveyor 15" belt x 21'—Reverse Drive.

We buy complete plants or individual items. Send us your lists and inquiries.

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FOR SALE

Dryer: Louisville 14x72", stain. steel.
Filter: Oliver 1x1', type 316 stain. steel.
Hammer Mills: Williams, Mikro, Prater.
Vac. Drum Dryer: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Heat Exchanger: Alberger 1500 sq. ft., s.s.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Mixer: Colton #6 stain. steel, 5 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Mixers: Abbe Lenart s.s., 10 and 100 gal.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mills: Day Harris 18" st. steel.
Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24". Sperry, Shriver.
Mixer: Day 3-bbl. single arm, st. steel.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.
Pony Mixers: 2½, 5, 15, 20, 40 gal.
Vacuum Pans: 36", 25 gal. st. steel.
Evaporator: 60 sq. ft., type 316 stain. steel.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

MIXERS—W & P 50 gal., double Sigma & Simpson #1½ w/gear motor drives.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 12x12, 4 eye wash., P & F., Cast Iron.
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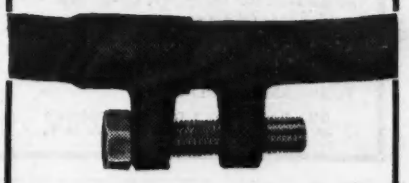

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Tanks For Sale—Tank Car Shells—five (5) 8000 gallon capacity—one (1) 7000 gallon—Riveted—With Coils—Good Condition—Used for Vegetable Oil Storage—Price $400.00 each—F.O.B. our Plant. Contact H. P. Demerjian, Baker Castor Oil Company, 40 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J.

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EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted, 100 gallon working capacity heavy duty W & P type mixer. Must have double arm Sigma blades, power tilt, steam jackets. OPD 211.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers. Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus. Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 182.

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Wanted: Eastern Chemical plant preferably located N. Y., N. J. with basic manufacturing equipment, requiring services and/or additional capital for expansion purposes. Please give materials now manufactured, funds required. Annual sales. Replies confidential. OPD 209.

FDA Hearings Jan. 19

—Continued from page 3

tions. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the dye penetrates beyond the outer skin of the orange.

Tolerance Authority Doubted

It is understood, however, that the FDA feels that it does not have authority to provide tolerances for certified dyes. The law makes it unlawful to add any poisonous or deleterious substance to any food which is not required in production or cannot be avoided by good manufacturing practice; but where required or cannot be avoided, a tolerance may be fixed, it was pointed out. In the case of coaltar, a tolerance may be fixed, it was pointed out. In the case of coaltar colors, however, the law merely authorizes the issuance of regulations for listing of colors "which are harmless."

On the question of restricting the use of the three colors to the second and third groups, FDA officials said that it will be possible to hold a second series of hearings and it will be unnecessary to hold a second series of hearings if it is decided that the colors are not harmful when used in drugs and cosmetics only.

Other Testimony Due

In addition to considering the delisting of the three colors, the hearing will also receive testimony on amending the labeling of products containing certified colors. The proposed amendment states that no batch of a mixture shall be certified if:—

"(2) The name of such mixture is the same as or simulates the name of a previously certified batch of a mixture containing a different substance, or a different substance, or a different percentage of a pure dye; but this provision shall not apply if:—

"(i) The person who requests certification of such batch is the owner of such name and has given three months written notice to the Food and Drug Administration specifying the change to be made in the composition of such mixture; or

"(ii) Such change results from removal of a color from the listings in sections 135.3, 135.4, or 135.5."

Mediterranean Olive Oil

—Continued from page 4

the crop is generally good. The acidity of virgin oils, especially in the Provinces of Cordoba and Seville, is expected to be very low.

Italy's Production Forecast

Italy's production may be around 275,000 tons, a volume somewhat smaller than earlier expectations because of dacus fly infestation. Some 200,000 tons were produced from last year's crop and a record 390,000 tons from the 1951 crop. In Greece, production may reach 200,000 tons or over two and one-half times last year. In only two other years of record has the crop been higher. Portugal's estimated output of 150,000 tons establishes a new record.

The situation in the Middle East is as yet not clearly defined. Larger crops are reported for Syria and Lebanon but no more than average production is foreseen in Turkey.

ASTM Symposiums Feb. 1-5

—Continued from page 5

rous metals and alloys, B-3 on corrosion of non-ferrous metals and alloys, B-5 on copper and copper alloys, cast and wrought, B-6 on die casting metals and alloys, B-7 on light metals and alloys, cast and wrought, B-8 on electrodeposited metallic coatings.

Other Committees Scheduled

Also, C-1 on cement, C-2 on magnesium oxychloride and magnesium oxysulphate cements, C-3 on chemical-resistant mortars, C-7 on lime, C-8 on refractories, C-9 on concrete and concrete aggregates, C-11 on gypsum, C-12 on mortars for unit masonry, C-15 on manufactured masonry units, C-16 on thermal insulating materials, C-18 on natural building stones, C-19 on structural sandwich constructions, C-22 on porcelain enamel.

And, D-1 on paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products, D-3 on gaseous fuels, D-4 on road and paving materials, D-8 on bituminous waterproofing and roofing materials, D-11 on rubber and rubber-like materials, D-16 on industrial aromatic hydrocarbons and related materials, D-19 on industrial water, D-21 on wax polishes and related material, E-1 on methods of testing, E-4 on metallography, E-5 on fire tests of materials and construction, E-7 on non-destructive testing, E-9 on fatigue, E-10 on radioactive isotopes, E-12 on appearance, and the joint committee on paint, varnish and lacquer.

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Glidden Co. Names Tansey New England Div. Manager

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced three appointments, headed by that of James C. Tansey as manager of the New England division, with headquarters in Cambridge, Mass. Lowell Harrison Miller has been named Pacific region industrial representative in Los Angeles and George B. Richardson has been made national accounts representative.

Mr. Tansey began his business career with Glidden in 1945 as a sales trainee. A year later he was assigned to a trade sales territory in that division and in 1946 was promoted to manager of the Scranton, Pa., metropolitan branch. He succeeds L. M. Flint, who has entered private business.

Mr. Miller joined Dodge Bros. Corporation in 1925 as a paint chemist. Subsequently he served as chemist and paint engineer for the Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corporation and chief chemist and paint engineer for the Norge Division of Borg-Warner Corporation. Before joining Glidden, Mr. Miller helped establish and served as manager of the Vedoc Paint Division of Ferro Enamel Corporation. He will make his headquarters at the Glidden offices in Los Angeles.

Mr. Richardson succeeds Ian L. Carmichael, who has resigned from Glidden to become vice-president and general manager of Warren Refining & Chemical Company, Cleveland. Mr. Richardson joined Glidden in 1950 as a sales trainee in the central region, was named maintenance salesman for this region and served in that position until his present appointment.

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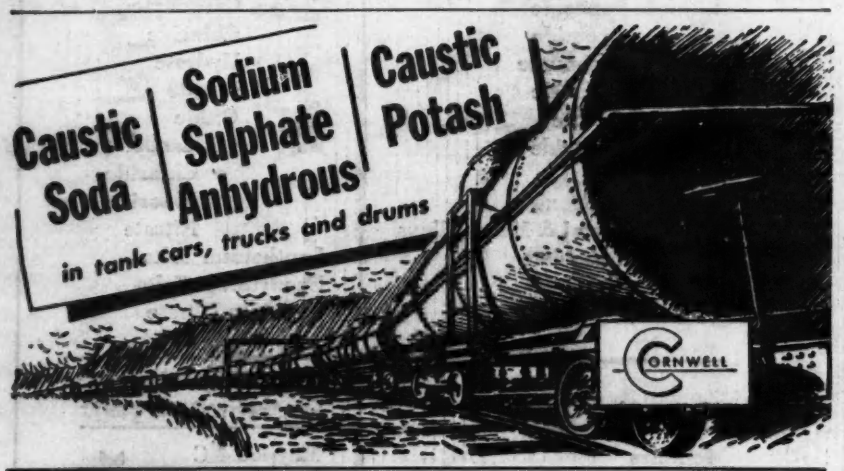

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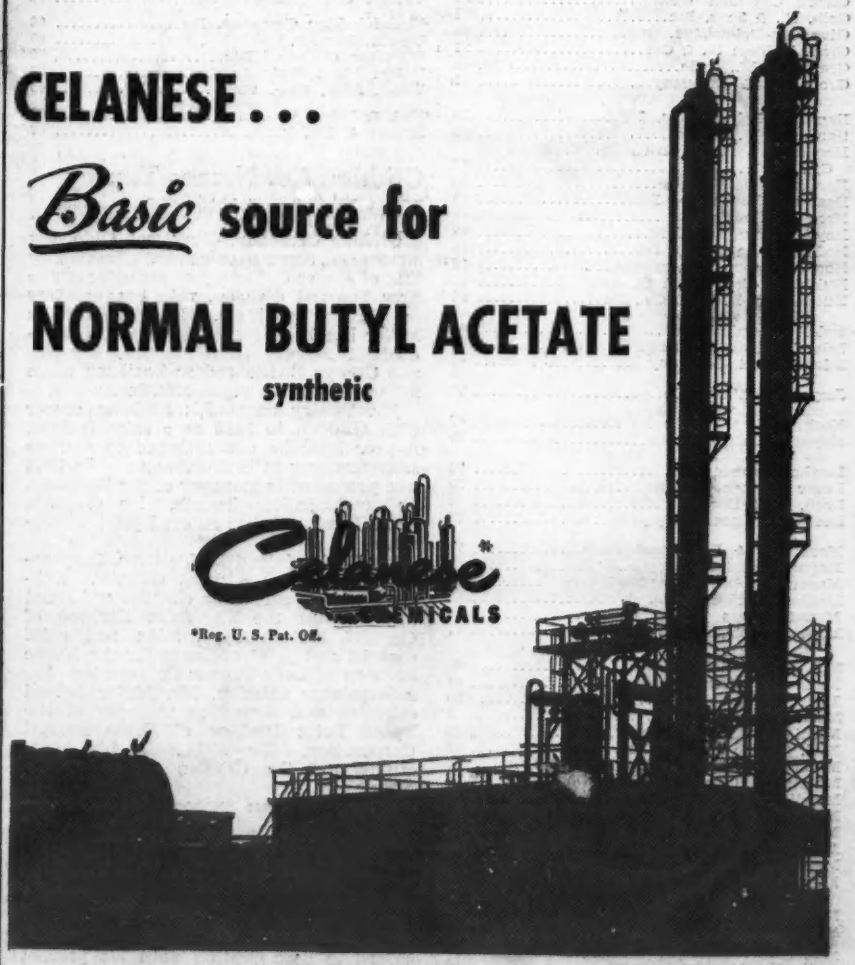

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